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'Adults Around the White House Are Furious About This' Political Gaffes Set Off Rash of Finger-Pointing The First Lady's Goals Face Legislative Reality

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A rash of finger-pointing has erupted in the Clinton White House after a series of damaging political missteps.

White House officials initially tried to defend the handling of both episodes. They argued, for example, that the president, like everyone else, needs to get his hair cut. On Monday, however, they acknowledged what had been apparent all along: Both instances were public relations fiascos.

By Michael Kelly
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Hillary Clinton says the two weeks she spent in Little Rock, Arkansas, waiting for her father to die this winter, led her to give the speech in Austin, Texas, in which she sought to give the politics of meaning. Her reflections went back to 1961, when she was 14. She had been attending the Sunday-evening youth sessions conducted by the Reverend Donald G. Jones, the youth minister at Park Ridge's First Methodist Church. It was Mr. Jones who taught her the lessons that would most profoundly shape her idea of the way things ought to be.

two major problems being the crisis of meaning and alienation, she said, our religious language should speak in terms of unity, of connectedness, of overcoming alienation, of giving meaning.

This week, an important one for the success of President Bill Clinton's program, started out with the daily White House briefing again dominated by questions about the travel office and inquiries about the president's personal services contract with his hairdresser, Christophe de Beverly Hills.

What happened then "isn't going to happen again," said the White House communications director, George Stepienopoulos. "It's clear it didn't go as we would want it to go."

Mr. Jones, who now teaches social ethics at Drew University in Madison, New Jersey, was 30 years old, "just out of the seminary, full of vim and vigor," and a believer in the theology of Paul Tillich, whom he considers a theological mentor. Dr. Tillich had propounded a theory that sought to redefine the Christian role in the modern world.

Indeed, this theme runs deep in Mrs. Clinton's sense of things. "If you go back and read the correspondence that existed in the 19th century between people of all different walks of life," she says, "you know, it may not be some kind of heavy theological inquiry, but there will be all kinds of flashes about what happened in a way, that you know, that the whole cycle of life and its meaning is tied into their daily life."

NEWS ANALYSIS
Clinton Takes Slide in Polls
WASHINGTON — The latest opinion polls show that more Americans disapprove of the way President Bill Clinton is doing his job than view it with favor.

The travel office dismissals raised the question of staff operations below the level of the president: Whether the White House under Chief of Staff Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty is deft enough about public relations.

"The point he was making was that because death and guilt were the two major problems back then, Protestantism had defined grace in terms of answers to those problems: eternal life and the forgiveness of sins. But now, with the

alienation and meaninglessness: "These were precisely the terms Hillary struck in that speech in Austin. She talked of the discontent lurking beneath the surface and the politics of meaning."

Victory Sign To the Serbs: U.S. Inaction On Troops

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
BELGRADE — From here, the plan to deal with the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina that foreign ministers of the United States, Russia, and Europe have agreed on looks like a recognition by the outside world that the Serbs have won the war with the Muslims.



A DREAM UNDONE AT THE GOLDEN GATE — Illegal immigrants from China awaiting processing by agents of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Francisco, after they were apprehended near the Golden Gate Bridge. About 200 Chinese immigrants were smuggled into San Francisco Bay, allegedly by the freighter Pal Chang.

Savoring victory, Serbian leaders have softened their terms, disavowing suggestions they made last month that they would accept international monitors on the border between Bosnia and Serbia to verify the withdrawal of Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and his army or other military supplies were going to Bosnian battlefronts.

Dissident Is Barred From UN After Pressure by China

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — Bowing to pressure from the Chinese government, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali of the United Nations barred a leading Chinese dissident from holding a press conference Tuesday at UN headquarters despite the organization's official commitment to press freedom and the protection of human rights.

The secretary-general banned Shen Tong, 24, one of the leaders of the pro-democracy movement that organized the 1989 demonstrations in Tiananmen Square, from a room used by the UN Correspondents Association, which had invited him.

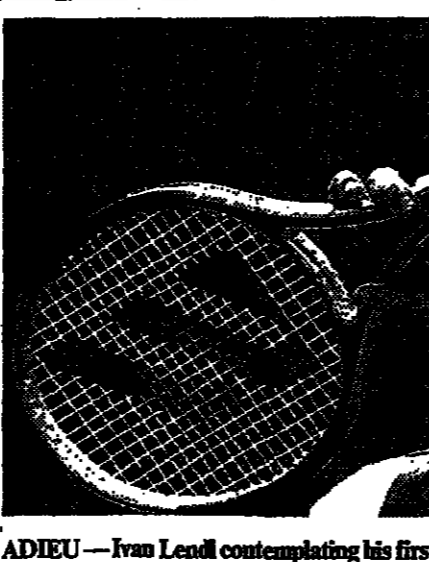
Earlier, Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, sought to get the decision barring Mr. Shen reversed, but without success, the U.S. mission said.

Mr. Butros Ghali said, "It would not be appropriate for this event to take place on the premises of the secretariat in view of its apparent purpose as an act of political opposition to a member state of the United Nations." He also declared himself "unalterably committed to the principle of free speech and to the cause of human rights worldwide."

On Tuesday, Mr. Milosevic told the Russian mediator, Vitaly I. Churkin, that there was now no need for inspectors on the border. The day before, Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, affirmed that they would never recognize the division of the country into 10 cantons, as provided in the peace plan worked out by the United Nations and European Community negotiators, former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen of Britain.

Klosk High Court Assails Release of Papers

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Supreme Court assailed the Library of Congress on Tuesday of using bad judgment in releasing the papers of Justice Thurgood Marshall to the public so soon after his death and threatened that other justices would no longer agree to donate their papers to the library.



ADIEU — Ivan Lendl contemplating his first-round exit from French Open. Page 21.

Mr. Shen, a graduate student in sociology at Boston University, moved his press conference to the First Avenue sidewalk outside the United Nations.

Many opposition figures have given press conferences in the same meeting room.

What has changed? Mostly this: the Clinton administration's policy on the Balkans has become clear to the Serbs. A few months ago, when they did not know what the new American president was going to do, Serbian officials were privately professing contrition, and some said they were willing to compromise to find peace.

He warned that, "Unless there is some presently unknown basis for the library's action, we think it is each that future donors of judicial papers will be inclined to look elsewhere for a repository." The justices were apparently surprised by the publication by newspapers this week of details of Justice Marshall's papers.

European airlines attacked an EC plan. Page 11. JAL's chairman accused U.S. airlines of predatory pricing. Page 12.

Business/Finance		Dow Jones		Trib Index		The Dollar	
European airlines attacked an EC plan. Page 11.	JAL's chairman accused U.S. airlines of predatory pricing. Page 12.	Up 8.85	3,518.83	Up 1.06%	101.71	New York: 1.6306	1.5368
						Pound: 1.5425	1.5348
						Yen: 109.405	110.65
						FF: 5.491	5.576

Lean Years for Germany As Leaders Warn of Structural Flaws, Public Prefers to Ignore the Crisis

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — For most Germans, the conversion of the country's strategy to become more competitive, after a decade of easy living, is cutting fat.

Starting Over
Restructuring businesses and economies.
Fourth in a series of articles

Companies Find Europe Resists Needed Change

ST. GALLEN, Switzerland — Europe's biggest businesses largely ignore their companies' faults and want to fix them, but European governments and society as a whole are proving considerably more resistant to change, executives, economists and government officials said at a seminar here.

How Violent Is That Video Game? A Maker Will Tell

By Paul Farhi
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Sega of America Inc., whose electronic games have entertained a generation of children with murderous villains, callous car chases and bloody shoot-'em-ups, intends to voluntarily impose a rating system on its products.

include video games in the anti-violence crusade, much as the movie industry voluntarily adopted its code in the late 1960s amid criticism of violence and nudity in films.

panel would judge all new products, starting this week. Products already on dealers' shelves will not be labeled.

Sega makes the popular Genesis system, a small computer unit that hooks up to a television set. By manipulating a controller, the user can direct the action supplied by game cartridges, which can be bought or rented.

"If we do not want to fall behind our competitors in Asia and now in Europe, too, we have to be more open to structural change," he said. "We have to dismantle many structures that run counter to innovation and investment."

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Bosnia 'Havens' Split NATO

Consensus Lacking on Troop Requirements

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — NATO allies began discussing ways to create "safe havens" for Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but the talks produced no consensus Tuesday on how the plan would be carried out, how many troops would be required to protect the zones and which countries would contribute the additional forces.

The United States signed on to the plan for safe areas last weekend after failing to win support from European allies for tougher measures, including a lifting of the ban on arms shipments to the Muslims and possible air strikes against Serbian nationalist fighters.

U.S. officials had hoped that in backing the plan with Russia, France, Britain and Spain they might begin to bridge trans-Atlan-

tic differences over how best to resolve the Bosnian crisis.

On Tuesday, however, Germany and Turkey criticized the plan as legitimizing Serbian territorial gains and Italy complained of a lack of adequate consultation in what one U.S. official described as a "free-swinging" exchange of views among NATO members.

"The expulsion of the Bosnian Muslims must not be allowed to last and must not be sanctioned by drawing new borders," Defense Minister Volker Rühle of Germany said during a break in a semiannual meeting of defense ministers here.

The United States appears to be resigned, for now, to publicly supporting the new plan. In private, however, U.S. officials expressed skepticism about whether it would work, emphasizing that more aggressive military steps may ultimately be necessary.

"I'm not even sure safe havens is the right phrase," said a senior U.S. official traveling here with Defense Secretary Les Aspin. "Safe havens conjure up something that we may not be providing here."

The official added that the administration continued to hold out hope for a peace settlement that would divide the country along ethnic lines into 10 semi-autonomous regions, an option the Bosnian Serbs reject.

"That's more aggressive stance stays on the table," the official said.

The current plan, he said, is "kind of a reversal of the previous approach: to try and get a settlement and then end the fighting." Now, he said, "the policy seems to be evolving into ending the fighting and getting a settlement later."

The official acknowledged that the United States and its allies had barely begun to consider the military implications of protecting hundreds of thousands of Muslim civilians in six amorphous safety zones.

"The question will be, 'How do you protect safe havens?'" the official said. "How do you coordinate ground protection with the air protection, how does it fit in with the 'no-fly' zone, what will be the command arrangements?"

In the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bosnia radio said that a Serbian offensive on the northern town of Maglaj was in its fifth day, Agence France-Presse reported. An artillery assault on the town "from all directions" on Tuesday followed an infantry attack Monday

that was repulsed, the radio added.

[A mission of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which reached Maglaj on Monday, said Tuesday that the continuing attacks endangered the lives of 32,000 people in the town, including 12,000 refugees. Bosnia radio also reported on Tuesday a Serbian artillery offensive lasting several hours in the northern Bosnian enclave of Breko.]

Another senior U.S. official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could not begin planning for the operation in earnest until the United Nations approved the plan.

Still, he said, "I would be astonished if NATO is not involved" in carrying out the operation.

One of the biggest problems will be finding enough troops to protect the safety zones.

The British defense secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, for example, noted pointedly that his country had contributed 2,500 troops to the 9,500-member United Nations Protection Force and would hesitate to send more.

Similarly, France has committed 5,000 troops to the effort and has publicly criticized the United States for its refusal to put in American ground forces.

The senior U.S. official, however, reiterated administration statements that deployment of U.S. ground forces is "not in the cards." So far, the United States has said only that it would protect UN forces guarding the zones with air power, but not the zones themselves.

The safe-areas plan also was criticized by Italy's defense minister, Fabio Fabbrì, who complained that most of the European allies had not been consulted. Italy would play a key role in enforcement of the zones because its air bases serve NATO aircraft that would provide cover for the UN forces.

A senior U.S. military official said the operation almost certainly would require a change in the rules governing use of force by UN troops. The troops are operating under traditional UN peacekeeping rules that prohibit the use of weapons except in self-defense. The official said he favored rules that would permit the troops to take more aggressive measures against Serbian attackers.



An assistant preparing José María Aznar, the opposition leader, for the televised election debate.

González Rival Shines in TV Debate

MADRID — The Spanish conservative leader, José María Aznar, on Tuesday emerged as a winner over Socialist Prime Minister Felipe González based on poll results after the country's first televised election debate.

Politicians and commentators said the Popular Party leader reinforced his position as a credible candidate for prime minister in general elections due June 6.

The two-hour debate attracted an audience of 11 million viewers in its early stages.

Mr. Aznar's margin over an uninspired Mr. González was based almost entirely on his relentless attack on the government's handling of the current economic crisis.

Serbs Take Lovers' Bodies In Sarajevo

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbian soldiers removed the bodies of two lovers from the spot in a Sarajevo no-man's-land where snipers killed them last week, a Bosnian Serbian official said Tuesday.

Veselko Gazibara, a Serbian liaison officer with United Nations peacekeeping forces in Sarajevo, said the bodies of Bosko Brekic, a Serb, and Admira Ismic, a Muslim, had been taken to the Serbian-held suburb of Grbavica.

Muslim troops guarding the area had said earlier that the bodies disappeared during the night and that they did not know who had taken them.

The two lovers, both 25, were shot in the no-man's-land between Serbian- and Muslim-controlled sectors as they tried to escape from Sarajevo to Serbia last Wednesday.

Muslim and Serbian authorities had been arguing over which side had the right to recover the bodies.

SERBS: U.S. Inaction on Troops Is a Victory Signal

Continued from Page 1

50 percent of the labor force. A cashier counting a huge stack of 50,000-dinar bills, each now worth only about 16 cents, on the reception desk of the Hyatt Hotel the other day joked that she was not worried about robbers because sky-rocketing inflation had made the money virtually worthless.

But the Serbs who are the worst affected do not seem ready to rise up and overthrow the leaders whose war policies have brought misery upon them. Americans in Serbia are routinely accosted by people who blame Mr. Clinton for their deprivations.

"I don't think Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Karadzic lack anything," said Hamdija Jusuf Spahic, the Muslim mufti of Belgrade, at the 300-year-old mosque Sunday. "But the poor, who are blameless, are suffering."

The mufti denounced the war as bestial and Mr. Karadzic a "criminal" but like most people he can do little to stop it. Instead, the radical Serb nationalists are gaining strength.

Vojislav Seselj, the leader of the Serbian Radical Party, who, like President Milosevic, is a former Communist, spent much of the past week touring Bosnian battlefields and decorating Serb fighters with paramilitary titles and medals, like a medieval sovereign.

With ultranationalists such as him and General Ratko Mladic, the commander of the Bosnian Serb fighters, now in the ascendancy,

under attack themselves and asked for help.

"Without a commitment of ground forces, without spending money, and without spending lives, you're not going to play a role here," said a Western diplomat who believes international ineffectiveness will only prolong and further poison the Balkans conflict. "The only way this can be stopped is by strong outside intervention, and it's clear that it isn't going to happen."

Mr. Milosevic and President Dobrica Cosic of the Yugoslav federation of Serbia and Montenegro have retreated from earlier feints toward moderation.

"Anybody who suggested we make concessions to the UN now would have enormous difficulties, and we already do with our brothers over there," an adviser to Mr. Cosic said over the weekend.

If the Bosnian Muslims are the big losers on the ground here, NATO and its leader, the United States, are losers in a larger sense.

NATO officials in Belgium said before the latest international strategy was begun that the alliance had failed to cope with the challenge of ethnic violence in the Balkans because the Bush and Clinton administrations had not provided clear leadership. Both were themselves undecided about what to do.

Faced with a decision between sending in American soldiers to fight and die in Bosnia or just watching while the slaughter of the Muslims continued, Mr. Clinton and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher gave mixed signals to the European allies, and got equally mixed signals back.

In the end, they compromised, agreeing to back European and other UN peacekeeping forces if they tried to contain the fighting along existing front lines and protect the Muslims in the five enclaves of territory left to them. But the United States would use only air power to protect the peacekeepers, and then only if they came

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Bonn Braces for Asylum Vote

Security Stepped Up as Anarchists Threaten Legislators

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — When members of the German parliament go to work on Wednesday, they will leave their cars at home and travel instead in police vehicles, ships and helicopters under the nervous watch of more than 4,000 policemen and paramilitary troops.

The most extensive security measures in Germany's postwar history are being mounted to protect the country's political elite from threats by anarchists against all 622 members of parliament.

The occasion is the Bundestag's final vote on a proposal to drop the country's guarantee of political asylum for all oppressed refugees — a symbol of Germany's atonement for Nazi crimes.

More than a million asylum-seekers have entered Germany since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, traumatizing the country, setting off a wave of violence against foreigners and resulting in a political deal last year to limit the right of asylum.

On Wednesday, the Bundestag is expected to approve a law that would allow border guards to turn back asylum-seekers arriving from countries considered politically oppressive. In an attempt to block economic refugees, they also would turn away asylum-seekers who enter Germany through countries other than their own — most often by land from Poland or the Czech Republic.

About 3,000 autonomen, a violent, semi-organized band of anarchists who regularly duel with the police in urban battles, fighting tear gas and night sticks with eggs and stones, are expected to turn out along with thousands of demonstrators who are opposed to any relaxation of the asylum law.

Protesters have roared boasts on the Rhine in an effort to block Bundestag members from reaching the riverfront parliament. All Bundestag members received a threat letter last week that read: "We will find you, you know that. When, where and how, we decide."

Although many bill this as a watershed in German history, there is little opposition in the Bundestag to the new, tighter law.

Germany permits no immigration other than by ethnic Germans. About 4 percent of asylum-seekers are granted permission to stay.

The representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Germany, Walter Koisser, said the new policy would "endanger the minimum international standards of asylum."

But with public opinion so overwhelmingly in favor of tightening the borders, fewer than 100 opposition Social Democrats plan to break with party leadership and vote against the new rules — nowhere near enough to threaten passage of the bill.

[A majority of Social Democratic deputies backed the limits in a test vote on Tuesday, guaranteeing that the bill would be approved, Reuters reported from Bonn. Social Democratic officials said 133 of the party's 239 deputies voted in favor of the limits. Chancellor Helmut Kohl needs the support of about 60 Social Democrats to obtain the required two-thirds majority.]

That leaves the expected street confrontation at the emotional heart of the debate. The authorities in Bonn, accustomed to large-scale public protest, have reacted by pulling all the stops. The police

will stop every car entering the city, and officials are expected to conduct body searches of everyone approaching the government district.

"I don't predict riots, but if anyone wants open warfare, they can have it," Bonn's police chief, Michael Kniesel, told the daily Die Welt.

German politicians, and particularly leaders of the Social Democratic Party, which last year abandoned its defense of Germany's liberal asylum law, have been subjected to increasing threats of violence by the autonomen.

Anarchists attacked the home of the Social Democratic parliament leader, Karsten Voigt, breaking a window and trying to start a fire with a pile of garbage that they had dumped in his front yard.

Legislators opposed to the stricter asylum law also have received threats, from the far right.

Although the influx of foreigners and the resulting wave of neo-Nazi violence do not attract nearly as much public attention as they did last year, both the refugee flow and the attacks on foreigners are increasing this year.

In the first four months of 1993, 161,000 asylum-seekers entered Germany. By far the largest number came from Romania — mostly Gypsies — and from the former Yugoslavia. In the same period in 1992, 124,000 refugees entered the country.

Similarly, neo-Nazis and other violent groups are burning, beating and tormenting foreigners even more than last year. According to federal statistics, there were more than 600 attacks by rightist extremists through April, compared to 420 in the same period in 1992.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Senior U.K. Aide Linked to Cover-Up

LONDON (NYT) — The inquiry into British exports of weapons components and technology to Iraq before the Gulf War has broadened, to include charges that a senior official sought to cover up the government's knowledge of an important sale.

The official, Sir Patrick Mayhew, now Northern Ireland secretary and a former attorney general, said Tuesday he would testify before the inquiry to rebut charges made against him by Sir Hal Miller, a former member of Parliament. Both Sir Hal and Sir Patrick are members of the governing Conservative Party.

Sir Hal told the judicial inquiry on Monday that Sir Patrick, then attorney general, had discouraged him in 1990 from turning over to the courts evidence that the government was aware as early as 1988 that a British company, Walter Somers, was selling missile tubing to Iraq. Customs officials seized some of the tubing in 1990 and charged three executives of the company with aiding Iraq's efforts to build a game artillery piece.

China Rules Out Force Over Spratlys

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Defense Minister Chi Hsuan-tsun said Tuesday that China would not use military force to secure its claim to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

Defense Minister Najib Razak of Malaysia said after talks with the Chinese minister that Beijing did not expect any conflict to flare over rival claims to the islands, which possibly contain oil deposits.

China, the Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, Vietnam and Brunei claim all or part of the Spratlys. China's military expansion, Mr. Chi said, was to meet the defense requirements of a nation whose borders total 43,000 kilometers (26,720 miles).

Gunmen Kill Archbishop in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (LAT) — A Roman Catholic cardinal and six other people were killed when they were caught in the middle of an apparent drug-related shootout in the parking lot of the Guadalajara airport.

Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, 66, the archbishop of Guadalajara, was hit 11 times by AK-47 automatic gunfire as he arrived to meet the flight of the papal nuncio, state officials and reporters said.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari flew to Guadalajara late Monday to express his condolences for the cardinal. Last year, Mexico re-established ties with the Vatican for the first time in more than 100 years.

Clinton Assails Action in Guatemala

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Bill Clinton called Tuesday for President Jorge Serrano Elias to reverse his "illegitimate" suspension of Guatemala's constitution and the dissolution of Congress.

"The president was very disappointed to hear that President Serrano of Guatemala has suspended the Congress, courts and other democratic rights protected by the Guatemalan Constitution," the White House said.

Mr. Serrano announced he was seizing full powers in a broadcast at dawn Tuesday as the police surrounded key buildings in Guatemala City. The heads of Congress and the Supreme Court and the attorney general were placed under house arrest. "This illegitimate course of action threatens to place Guatemala outside the democratic community of nations," the White House said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

5 Tourists Wounded by Egypt Guard

ASWAN, Egypt (Reuters) — Five tourists were wounded Tuesday when an Egyptian border guard shot at a bus that failed to stop at a checkpoint on a desert road to the temple of Abu Simbel, security sources said.

"I don't predict riots, but if anyone wants open warfare, they can have it," Bonn's police chief, Michael Kniesel, told the daily Die Welt.

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Jesse Jackson Chides Blacks From U.S. at Gabon Meeting

LIBREVILLE, Gabon — Angry and tearful, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson opened an African-American meeting here by scolding black Americans for complaining about hotel rooms and forgetting their mission: To build a bond with Africans.

Hundreds of Americans who arrived aboard chartered aircraft late Sunday found their rooms already taken, partly because some African delegations decided at the last minute to attend the five-day meeting. Dozens slept in the lobby of the Inter-Continental Hotel. Many complained about transportation and the language barrier in the former French colony.

In a scathing luncheon speech, Mr. Jackson chided complainers and urged them to remember why they came. "It's important we have the right spirit for this conference. The fact a few of us can't get a room with a bed or a cab ride — we're not in New York," he said, adding, "The stakes are too high, life is too short!"

Many cheered, but a few heckled. "We've got a room," said a woman, and another called out, "Can I stay with you?"

The African-American Summit is described as a hard look at ways to increase trade and investment in Africa, to improve health care and farming techniques. More than 1,000 black Americans attended with thousands of Africans, including 20 heads of state.

The meeting drew a former U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Andrew Young, the civil rights activist Coretta Scott King, the leader of the Nation of Islam, Louis Farrakhan; the former U.S. health and human services secretary, Louis Sullivan; the actor Denzel Washington; the evangelist Robert Schuller; Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia; and Representative John Conyers Jr.

Mr. Conyers, a Democrat from Detroit, chided Africans and Americans about assuming that black people from the wealthy United States had the answers for their brethren in the world's most impoverished continent. "You think we don't have joblessness, the scourge of unemployment," he said angrily. "We came here not to give you answers but to together solve the problems of black people."

Kurds Kill 38 in Ambush in Turkey

ANKARA — Kurdish rebels, breaking a two-month-old truce, killed 34 Turkish soldiers, three police officers and a driver in a bus ambush, officials said Tuesday.

The ambush was the worst of several incidents since Monday in which at least 32 people have been killed in southeastern Turkey. It lowered hopes for peace that had been raised by the cease-fire.

Acting Prime Minister Erdal Inönü said that the government would now withhold a partial amnesty to Kurdish rebels, which it had approved before learning of the renewed bloodshed.

A senior police officer in Bingöl said that the bodies of the 38 victims had been found in a ravine near where Kurdish fighters had stopped their bus at dusk on Monday 30 kilometers (19 miles) west of the town.

More than 60 people were missing after they were abducted at the same spot by Kurdistan Workers' Party guerrillas, who stopped and set fire to four buses, two trucks and a taxi, he said.

Guerrillas stopped the bus that was carrying mainly soldiers in civilian attire to their units, and hanged passengers on the Kurdish cause before the shooting began, according to six wounded soldiers in a Bingöl hospital, who were quoted by Anatolian News Agency.

In other violence, one state-paid village guard and three Kurdistan Workers' Party guerrillas died in clashes on Monday near the town of Silvan. Seven guerrillas and civilians were killed earlier in the day.

The body of an armed civilian was found Tuesday after he was abducted from a bus at a guerrilla checkpoint south of Bingöl the day before. The other passengers were released unharmed.

President Süleyman Demirel condemned the bus ambush as a setback to attempts to bring peace to the region.

STATESIDE / 'GUIDANCE' FOR FBI

President Moves to Extricate Himself From Travel Affair

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton tried to distance himself Tuesday from a messy incident involving the FBI in the dismissal of members of the White House staff.

"I had nothing to do with any decision, except to save the taxpayers and the press money," Mr. Clinton said. "That's all I plan to do and what went right and wrong and saved the taxpayers a bunch of money. Any other questions, I obviously refer you to Mr. McLarty." Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty is the White House chief of staff.

George Stephanopoulos, the White House communications director, announced that Mr. McLarty would conduct an internal review of the incident "to see what went wrong and what went right and what we can do better."

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Stephanopoulos spoke after White House officials had acknowledged a series of unusual direct con-

tacts between presidential staff and FBI operations of the White House travel office, which arranges charter flights for the White House press for presidential trips. The contacts prompted Attorney General James Reno to complain that the White House had ignored administration policies installed to protect against political use of the FBI.

Among the contacts was a meeting at the White House with John E. Collingswood, director of the FBI's public affairs office. At the meeting on Friday, Mr. Collingswood was given "guidance" in drafting a statement released by the White House later that day to back up its contention that possible criminal acts — not political cynicism — were the reason the whole travel staff had been dismissed abruptly two days before, as Dee Dee Myers, the White House spokeswoman, had said.

In a new wrinkle on Tuesday, Mr. Stephanopoulos declared that only two mem-

bers — not all seven — were fired. The rest, he said, were on "administrative leave."

White House aides said that the FBI had begun its inquiry into the travel office two weeks ago at the request of an associate White House counsel, William Kennedy, who was a partner with Hillary Rodham Clinton at the Rose law firm in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. Kennedy called Fred Verinder, a deputy assistant director for the FBI criminal investigative division, on May 13 to express "concerns" about operations of the travel office. FBI agents met with officials at the White House on May 13 and May 15.

Mr. Kennedy's call was made three days after the president's Hollywood friend, Harry Thompson, and Mr. Thompson's partner in an aircraft consulting business had complained to the White House about other companies being shut out of opportunities to provide charter airline service to the White House press corps.

Ms. Reno said she was never informed

that the White House had asked the FBI to review the travel office matter, nor was she shown the FBI press statement released by the White House last Friday. Ms. Reno said she called the White House counsel, Bernard Nussbaum, on Monday to protest the White House handling of the matter.

Ms. Reno said she told Mr. Nussbaum, "It would have been better to have gone through the attorney general's office." Mr. Nussbaum's explanation, she said in an interview, is that aides there thought it "was just a police matter."

Republicans were quick to seize the opportunity to draw more White House blood.

Bob Dole, the leader of the Senate's minority Republicans, called the FBI involvement a "very disturbing abuse of power" that evoked memories of Watergate, the scandal that drove Richard Nixon from office in 1974 and included misuse of national security agencies for political purposes.

Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, called the White House contacts with the FBI "suspect" and said he would ask the Senate Judiciary Committee to demand a full explanation.

When the travel office workers were dismissed, Ms. Myers said it was because accountants had found evidence of "gross mismanagement."

But White House officials confirmed that the call from Mr. Kennedy and the first meeting with the FBI was made a day before the accountants began their review. The call, according to Mr. Stephanopoulos, was to discuss "concerns" about the travel operation.

Among the concerns, Mr. Stephanopoulos and others said, were those of Catherine A. Cornelius, the 25-year-old distant cousin of the president who was named to take over the travel office when the aides were dismissed.

(WP, NYT, AP, Reuters)

POLITICAL NOTES

Menu Too Rich for a Democratic Breakfast

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party must have figured it had come up with an offer no lobbyist could refuse. In invitations faxed and mailed all over the city last week, the party offered a big breakfast with President Bill Clinton, intimate briefings with senior White House officials and a gala dinner party.

The price: \$15,000 a couple. Political action committees and deep-pocket corporate contributors were especially welcome.

But after discussions with the White House — already smarting from a bad run of disclosures about allegations of cronyism and misusing the perquisites of office — the party canceled the breakfast with the president after a reporter's call asking about Mr. Clinton's participation. A party spokeswoman said the breakfast was dropped to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

Some White House officials said they were not even aware of the Democrats' plan to have the president attend the breakfast before it was brought to their attention.

The fund-raising scheme, which mimics an approach made popular by Republican administrations, offered potential donors the chance to participate in a weekend of activity that includes a buffet dinner with Thomas F. McLarty 3d, the White House chief of staff, the breakfast with Mr. Clinton and several briefings with senior administration officials. The events would be capped by a huge gala at the Washington Convention Center.

"I don't think that in any way shape or form that we are selling access to this president or this administration at all," said Catherine Moore, the spokeswoman for the Democratic National Committee. "We're a political party that has to raise funds. We're doing all we can to increase our small donor base and broaden our donor base across the country." (NYT)

Tax Package Lacks Votes, House Critic Says

WASHINGTON — Amid White House insistence that Congress will enact its package of tax increases and spending cuts largely unchanged, a leading Democratic critic said the plan still lacked enough support to survive a crucial vote Thursday by the full House.

Opposition to the package's most contentious provision, a \$71 billion energy tax, also continued to mount in the Senate Finance Committee, the measure's next stop.

The Democratic critic, Representative Charles W. Stenholm of Texas, said a number of House Democrats are reluctant to vote for the budget unless it included new curbs on health-care spending and other mandatory federal programs, a less onerous energy tax or both.

He said a "strong effort" to negotiate new restraints on the growth of the mandatory programs was under way. But for the moment, he said, a nose count by the House's Democratic leadership had concluded that the administration package was still short of the 218 votes it needs to pass the House. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

Ross Perot, referring to a fund-raising technique popular during the Bush administration: "My dream before I die is that I get a list of those who paid a thousand dollars for a photo with the president. They'd buy anything. I got a lot of things to sell 'em." (LAT)

Go on TV, Democrats Ask Clinton As Polls Fall

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Public approval of President Bill Clinton is continuing to plummet, and nervous Democrats in Congress urged him Tuesday to go on national television to shore up support for his five-year budget plan.

For the first time in Mr. Clinton's presidency, the level of disapproval by the public in the way he is handling his job surpassed the level of approval, according to two nationwide polls.

ABC News found this week that 48 percent of Americans disapprove of Mr. Clinton's handling of his job while 46 percent approve. A month ago, 59 percent approved and 39 percent disapproved.

Similarly, a Gallup Poll this week found 46 percent disapproving and 44 percent approving. A month ago, the approval rating was 55 percent and the disapproval rating 37 percent.

Previous presidents have been similarly afflicted, "but it usually doesn't happen this soon," according to Stephen Hess, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington.

Mr. Hess, an expert on the presidency, said Mr. Clinton had been the victim of "an awful lot of self-inflicted wounds in ways that have been magnified by the news media."

"I think these things can turn around fairly quickly," he added, especially if the president can gain final passage of his budget program.

However, cracks are still appearing within Democratic Party ranks as the budget plan nears a final vote in the House of Representatives and Mr. Clinton began a series of meetings and phone calls Tuesday that will bring him in contact with every Democratic House member.

After seeing the president, several House Democrats said they had recommended that he give a television address to better explain his plan to cut the budget deficit by \$500 billion while expanding "investment" spending.

Republicans have relentlessly at-



President Clinton on Tuesday as he tried to distance himself from the decision to dismiss members of the White House travel office.

Marshall, Too, Had a Dream

His Pleas Held Court on Civil Rights Course

By Fred Barbash and Joan Biskupic
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In 1978, an anguished Justice Thurgood Marshall sat down and began drafting a plea to his colleagues on the Supreme Court about the case known as University of California Regents v. Bakke, which was the first real challenge to affirmative action that the court had confronted.

According to newly available papers from his files, Justice Marshall feared that the court was going to strike down race preferences in university admissions.

"I wish to address the question of whether Negroes have 'arrived,'" he wrote. "Just a few examples illustrate that Negroes certainly have not. In our own court, we have had only three Negro law clerks here, and not so far have we had a Negro officer of this court. On a broader scale, this week's U.S. News & World Report has a story about 'Who Runs America.' They list some 83 persons — not one Negro, even as a would-be runner-up."

"The dream of America as the melting pot has not been realized by Negroes — either the Negro did not get into the pot, or he did not get melted down."

By the end of the case, a bare majority agreed that it was permissible for colleges to use race as one factor in admissions, although the court's ultimate holding was clouded because so many justices wrote separate opinions. Justice Marshall's published opinion struck out at the court for failing to end the persistent inequities that separate blacks from whites.

His writings in the Bakke case, including his handwritten first draft of the plea to colleagues as well as a slightly revised typed version, are contained in the papers that the late justice left to the Library of Congress after his retirement in 1991.

The papers, which became available after his death in January, display what many court historians consider his most meaningful contribution to the court: a view of the real world beyond the briefs and formal arguments.

In the areas he most cared about — civil rights, criminal justice, privacy — Justice Marshall was utterly certain about where he stood: unyielding, activist and just a tad difficult.

While other justices often couched disagreement in euphemisms, he was more direct: "I believe we are simply not in accord," he wrote to Justice Lewis F. Powell on June 16, 1986, refusing to compromise in an opinion he was writing forbidding the execution of murderers found to be insane.

He let his law clerks know what he disliked, frequently scrawling "NO!" in giant letters on the face of some draft opinions.

When a subject did not interest or engage him, Justice Marshall let others take the lead. His papers contain few examples of him expressing himself on more routine subjects that comprise the bulk of the docket.

In these matters, the papers underscore the extent to which he relied on his longtime friend, Justice William J. Brennan Jr. In a 1990 case involving Social Security benefits, for example, a Marshall clerk encouraged him in a memo to go one way, but noted that "WJB's clerk is advising" Justice Brennan to go the other. Justice Marshall's message to his clerk was clear. Next to Justice Brennan's initials, he jotted "add TM." The decision shows that Justice Brennan and Justice Marshall voted together.

The Brennan-Marshall relationship was among the closest between two justices in court history. The diminutive, smiling Irishman from New Jersey and the huge, gruff-sounding civil rights pioneer from Baltimore grew old together, retiring within about a year of each

other after serving a combined 57 years on the court.

When President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Justice Marshall to the bench in 1967, the liberalism of Chief Justice Earl Warren, embodied in rulings such as Brown, was still strong. As appointments by Republican presidents turned the court in a more conservative direction, he, Justice Brennan and Justice Harry A. Blackmun formed a consistent voice in opposition.

A consciousness of this special relationship comes through in the memos exchanged among them. "We three are in dissent in the above," Justice Brennan wrote Justice Marshall and Justice Blackmun during a 1988 case concerning the legality of setting aside a percentage of government contracts for minority businesses. "Would you, Thurgood, take it on?"

Away From Politics

- A boy left blind and unable to walk or talk after a 1990 car accident was awarded \$15 million in damages by a Los Angeles Superior Court jury, which found Hyundai Motor Co. responsible for his injuries. The jury said the seat-belt system on the 1988 Hyundai Excel, which had a shoulder restraint but no lap belt, was faulty.
 - Nearly seven months after finding the bodies of an alleged British spy, Ian Stuart Spiro, and his family, San Diego authorities said they were still "trying to determine whether the motive was a murder-suicide, a robbery, an organized crime hit or a possible hit from foreign agents."
 - A seventh senior naval officer has been given an office job pending the outcome of the investigation of the navy's Tailhook sexual-assault case, the navy said. Captain David V. Park, commander of Carrier Air Wing 1, was assigned to shore duty in Norfolk, Virginia, to be "readily available" to the investigating officer.
 - Colorado's attorney general urged the state Supreme Court to lift a temporary ban against an anti-gay-rights amendment, saying homosexuals would be protected under federal law. The lawyer who represents gay-rights groups argued that the measure, approved by voters in November, would give Coloradans the right to discriminate.
 - Five black women who were called "water buffalo" by a white student at the University of Pennsylvania dropped their racial harassment complaint, but denounced the school, its hearing board and the press for having failed them "miserably." Their surprise move was announced just hours after a faculty-student board said it would rule on their complaint in September.
 - Virginia Military Institute's attempt to continue to exclude women was dealt a setback when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to intervene in the controversy and Mary Sue Terry, the leading candidate for Virginia governor, said the academy should move to admit women for the first time in its 154-year history.
 - A judge blocked the killing of 350 diseased ducks in Venice, California, after their supporters offered to take the birds to a quarantined reserve. Wildlife officials said the infected ducks threatened migrating waterfowl.
- Readers, AP, LAT, WP

CLINTON: Finger-Pointing

Continued from Page 1

House bubble that surrounds all presidents, has lost touch with how things look to the public, and wishes the people around him have the judgment and the influence to stand up to him when he is wrong.

"Somebody just didn't use their head," in having the presidential haircut take place on Air Force One while flying up air traffic at the Los Angeles international airport.

Most disturbing to insiders is that this was all supposed to have been fixed by now.

The difficult first days of the administration — the uproar over homosexuals in the military and the nomination of Zoë Baird for attorney general — could be chalked up to the late start in getting the White House staff operation under way, plus an unpleasant dose of bad luck.

But events offered painful proof that weaknesses remain.

Emerging from the White House after a strategy session Monday, an adviser James Carville, said he had only a brief conversation with the president but has concluded that Clinton & Co. has to change its operation because Americans are losing sight of what "we are about," primarily, he said, economic renewal and health reform.

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Clinton Weighs Year's Status Quo On China Tariffs

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune
TAIPEI — Politicians still hurl budget documents and invective with equal enthusiasm in Taiwan's Legislative Yuan, where bench-clearing brawls often conclude debate in Asia's most vigorous democracy.

But the amount of quiet time spent by senior government officials summoned for legislators' question time is causing Taiwan's biggest parliamentary headaches.

"It's very difficult to find a minister or any of his top deputies in their offices these days," said Susie Chiang, an appointed member of the more genteel National Assembly, which meets twice a year to consider amendments to the constitution. "They're all down at the legislature, waiting around and talking about the budget."

Analysts predicted that there would be more roughhousing when the opposition Democratic Progressive Party won 52 of the Legislative Yuan's 161 seats in a December election.

Legislators from both sides have failed to disappoint fans of full-body-contact politics. On May 13, the Democratic Progressive Party, which imposes stiff fines on members who miss a legislative session, noticed that so few members of the governing Kuomintang were present that the opposition could win a vote to kill a 185 million Taiwan dollar (\$7 million) spending proposal.

While Kuomintang runners scurried out to gather missing legislators, the opposition sped through the voting process, capitalizing on the temporary majority.

The episode ended with a shoving match, sparked by a Kuomintang legislator lobbing a copy of the budget proposal at an opposition member to delay a head count. The Democratic Progressive Party nonetheless carried the vote.

Such antics fail to raise an eyebrow in Taiwan, where an opposition has noisily emerged after decades of one-party rule and martial law. But the gridlock arising from both parties' zealous questioning of government ministers is causing deep concern, as question time has become Show Time.

Each legislator is allowed a maximum of 30 minutes of questioning in two installments in each of two general sessions each year. They also get another crack at ministers in one of 10 committee meetings.

Up to 100 government officials can sometimes be found idling in the chamber should they be called to account.

"Sometimes I feel sorry for them having to sit around all day," said Hsiu-lien Annette Lu of the Democratic Progressive Party. "But it's not just us. KMT members are feeling pressure from their own voters to make the government more accountable. It's a very big change in Taiwan politics."

"Our ministers are spending a lot more time in the legislature it's true, two whole days a week," said Shen Kuo-Hsiung, director of the department of international organizations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "But democracy in Taiwan is relatively young. People on all sides have a lot to learn."

Said Hu Fo, professor of political science at Taiwan's National University, "I believe this kind of development may be harmful to the party system in the future."

"There is no real party discipline," he added. "It's very hard to follow the British model. It's more like the United States, where legislators are more accountable to their individual constituents."

The mayhem is exacerbated by two other factors. A widening split between two Kuomintang factions means that its legislators try to embarrass ministers who are from the other faction.

The opposition, meanwhile, uses every opportunity to harangue Kuomintang members about the need for Taiwan to declare its independence from China, a move opposed by members of the party, which fled to Taiwan when the Communists gained control of the mainland in 1949.

The opposition also uses the Taiwanese dialect, long banned by the Kuomintang, to query officials. Because some do not speak the dialect, and they are loathe to admit it for risk of alienating Taiwanese-speaking voters, sessions are hampered by long, halting answers.

"People are trying to destroy their enemies, not treat them as colleagues with differing views," Mr. Hu said. "They're using hard language to condemn each other about the independence issue. It's impossible for them to reach a consensus. We have a crisis of state on our hands."

While both sides agree that changes in question-time procedures are overdue, both intend to make the most of the situation until new legislation is passed.

"Most of the government ministers don't do their homework," said a Democratic Progressive Party official, Chen Fang-ming. "They're not familiar with what is going on in their areas, that's why the process is taking so long."

In the Taiwan Legislature, Question Time Is Gridlock Time

Chinese Police Quell Protests in Tibetan Capital

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The police fired tear gas at Tibetan protesters in Lhasa for the second consecutive day Tuesday as the authorities tried to control the most serious unrest since 1989, according to foreign business executives and other travelers in the Tibetan capital.

The protests were on a smaller scale than those Monday, when as many as 1,000 Tibetans marched through the streets to protest price increases and Chinese rule. Some protesters threw stones at government buildings and shops owned by ethnic Chinese, according to human-rights groups and accounts by Western travelers in the remote Himalayan region.

Chinese authorities appear to be using restraint in dealing with the protests, using tear gas instead of live ammunition, as had been their practice. Lhasa was reported quiet by the end of the day. Flights in and out of the city were operating, but parts of the city were closed.

The unrest in Tibet underscores China's human-rights problems in the isolated mountainous region at a time when Beijing most needs to put a positive spin on its human-rights record.

The demonstrations broke out a day after China celebrated the 42nd anniversary of Communist control over Tibet. The protests followed a weeklong visit to the region of a team of European diplomats during which they raised human-rights concerns.



Members of the UN force setting up mortars Tuesday near a polling place near Siem Reap, Cambodia. Shells had hit nearby.

UN Calls Cambodia Vote Fair

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

SIEM REAP, Cambodia — The head of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cambodia described this week's internationally supervised elections as "free and fair" on Tuesday and said he would not rule out the involvement of the Khmer Rouge in whatever government followed the voting in this war-shattered nation.

Defying intimidation and threats of violence by both the Khmer Rouge and the incumbent government, more than 85 percent of Cambodia's 4.7 million registered voters had cast ballots by the end of voting Tuesday, with three days to go before the elections end.

The first results are expected to be released later this week. By designation the elections as free and fair, the director of the peacekeeping operation, Yasushi Akashi, took a critical step toward formal international recognition of the government that is expected to be formed later this year.

"This election has not been held in an ideal situation but, nevertheless, it has met the yardstick for a realistic standard of free and fair elections," Mr. Akashi, a veteran Japanese diplomat, said during a tour of polling stations in northwestern Cambodia.

Despite predictions by the United Nations that the voting would be marred by Khmer Rouge violence, including attacks on polling stations, the elections have so far been remarkably peaceful.

The Maoist-inspired Khmer Rouge dropped out of the UN peace process last year and had

threatened to sabotage the elections with violence. But the rebels' threat appears to have been hollow. Asked on Tuesday whether the Khmer Rouge might be allowed to take part in a future government, Mr. Akashi said, "I think they can become a player in the political process in Cambodia on the basis of their full recognition of what has been achieved in this election."

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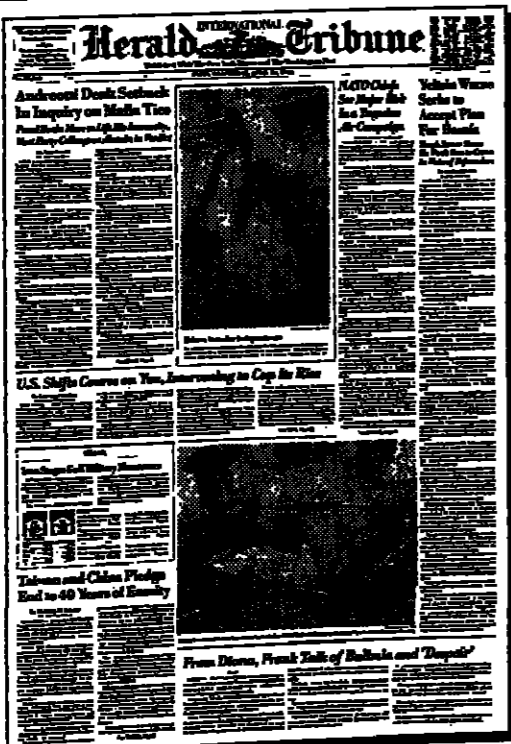
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 - Benjamin Pei, Director and Regional Economist, Jardine Fleming Broking Ltd., Hong Kong
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- GERMAN CRISIS: MILESTONE FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY?**
- Norbert Walter, Chief Economist, Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt

The cocktail reception on the evening of June 9 is being hosted by Merrill Lynch Asset Management U.K.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £295 plus VAT at 17.5%. This includes lunch on both days, the cocktail reception on June 9 and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £75 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before June 1, after which time we regret there can be no refund. Substitutions, however, may be made at any time.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Halt Nuclear Tests

The nuclear arms race has run its course, but America's nuclear laboratories and the Pentagon don't seem to know it. They want to resume testing this year. Test blasts may have made sense when it was important to deter a Soviet attack, but in today's changed climate they would set a terrible example for would-be proliferators.

'The Gun Society'

Last October a 16-year-old Japanese exchange student named Yoshihiro Hattori adopted an old American custom and got all dressed up for Halloween. He put on a white tux, a lot of jewelry and presto! he was Tony Manero, the swivel-hipped protagonist of "Saturday Night Fever."

Recognize Macedonia

As part of the latest allied plan for containing Serbian aggression in the Balkans, the United States is now considering stationing American ground troops in the republic of Macedonia. Such a preventive deployment outside the immediate war zone might be a good way for the United States to contribute to international peacekeeping efforts without thrusting American ground troops into combat.

A Compromise Deal

Sentiment on Capitol Hill is hardening against President Bill Clinton's intention to remove the ban on gays in the military, and he must soon decide what to do. Key repeal advocates such as Representative Barney Frank believe that so much ground has been lost since January that Congress probably would enact the current ban into law if a total repeal were attempted.

Freedom of Investment, Not Free Trade

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — Before America embarks on a trade war with Japan, someone needs to take a much closer look at the principles involved. A basic U.S. premise is that persistent trade deficits with Japan prove that Japan closes its markets to foreign products.

A world of three economic blocs — the Americas, Europe-Africa and Asia — would be infinitely preferable to the trade and economic chaos now unfolding.

markets are not much more closed than most. The problem is America's dogmatic belief in free trade. Free trade theory stems from the 19th century view that if everyone trades freely, trade balance occurs automatically. Shortages of resources such as labor and capital prevent any one country from dominating all production.

Germany: The Grandchildren Need New Politics

By Hans W. Manll

TRIER, Germany — When the Berlin Wall came down and the Soviet empire started to collapse, the Western countries became victims of an illusion. They watched the Warsaw Pact and Comecon going down the drain, Communist parties disintegrating and regimes crumbling, and they observed, stunned, as the Soviet Union disappeared with a whimper rather than a bang.

Kashmir: Uncover Their Ugly Secret

By James A. Goldston and Patricia Goseman

WASHINGTON — Soldiers set fire to houses and shoot unarmed residents trying to escape. Detainees are tortured or shot dead in the night; civilians are raped and murdered. This is Kashmir, where Indian troops are locked in conflict with Muslim militants demanding independence or accession to Pakistan.

With India-Pakistan relations strained, the West must strive to break a cycle of violence that threatens to spread.

Western leaders must use the diplomatic and economic tools at hand to break a cycle of violence that threatens regional stability and raises the specter of nuclear confrontation. Twice since the subcontinent's partition in 1947, India and Pakistan have gone to war over Kashmir. India's only Muslim-majority state, which it has governed through repression, electoral fraud and petty partisan politics.

maintaining manufacturing capacity from erosion. There is another problem that classical free trade theory failed to foresee. In the 19th century it seemed natural to assume that the ethic of the Western peoples, the Protestant ethic especially, led to superior industrial productivity. The rest of the world could emulate but could not exceed that productivity.

Rapid adjustment of exchange rates to reflect changes in productivity is one answer. But that is not enough. Even under floating exchange rates the yen remains heavily undervalued. The same is true for most other Asian currencies. If things continue as they are, the Western economies will end up having to abandon almost all manufacturing activity.

the East European countries are in trouble, despite their drastically devalued currencies. A situation in which all manufacturing activity gravitates to Asia is not just a theoretical possibility — it is happening right now.

Let's be realistic. A world of three economic blocs — the Americas, Europe and Africa, and Asia — would be infinitely preferable to the trade and economic chaos now unfolding. The blocs should be large enough to guarantee that there are sufficiently large, competitive firms in each industry to prevent protectionist laziness.

International Herald Tribune



By NARANJO in El Universal (Mexico City), CMAF, Sprockels

To Prevent Bosnians, Try a Test

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Two tragedies are taking place in Bosnia. The first is the slaughter of its people. The second is the failure of the officials responsible to think seriously about how to prevent future slaughters in future Bosnia.

Europe helped set the fire of civil war and it should have been Europe's fire to put out. But Washington, ranging from silence to utter incomprehensibility, dithers away the one plan for peace.

Until then, Serbian and Croatian Christians of Bosnia had been living in the same small area with other Serbs and Croats who had converted to Islam centuries ago — not always in brotherhood but not at war with each other since the Nazis set many Croats and Muslims against Serbs.

Christian Serbs in Bosnia preferred war to living as a minority in a new state in what they had considered their home. With heavy help from Serbia, they attacked. But they committed such outrages that they persuaded the world they were invaders, although they were fighting in their native land.

The only peace plan for creating a mixed Bosnia, the original Muslim hope, came from Cyrus Vance and David Owen. It provided for everything that the current safe havens idea alone does not — military withdrawal, arms reduction, return of refugees to their homes.

President Clinton threatened that. But fortunately he could not figure out what he would do the day after the bombings. So he finally agreed that Vance-Owen was the path.

By then Bosnia Serbs had fought up from control of 40 percent of Bosnia to 70 percent. They knew they could not be driven out except by ground war the West did not want. So they sent a message to Washington, in the clear: Go to hell.

Now Europe, Russia and the United States propose safe havens. By themselves these would lead to partition — a slice each for Serbs and Croats and one for Muslims, while it lasts. But if they are made the first step to carrying out the phased-over Vance-Owen plan, safe havens could keep alive the dream of the Muslims for one independent Bosnia.

Still now it has to be asked: Did the West really ever care about that dream, or see great self-interest in it? Never — not until Western stumbling and Serbian atrocities made it a stomach issue.

More stomachs will be turned by civil combat in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Kashmir, the Middle East, Africa. It is not Western business to put out independence movements, or protect each one. But countries that will have to rescue new nations in trouble should take an advance peacekeeping step: Impose a waiting period between declaration of independence and diplomatic recognition or UN membership.

During that time, the applicant should be tested for its chances of surviving militarily or economically. If that is questionable, an international trusteeship should be created — a specified period of protection and help, with specified goals.

So, to say it again: Since to save lives everybody has to pass an exam to drive a car, why not a test for nationhood, and help in passing it, to save a lot more lives? The need is plain, the warnings of December clear, and the only question is — after how many more Bosnians?

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Siam's Frontier

LONDON — Mr. Verney, the English Secretary of the Siamese Legation, denied yesterday [May 25] the assertions in several French journals that Britain was guiding the policy of Siam and encouraging an aggressive attitude towards France.

1918: Aid for Russia

WASHINGTON — An attempt is soon to be made by the Allies to help Russia. Views are being exchanged to elaborate a project which will be approved by all the Allied Governments

as well as by the Russian people. President Wilson's promise to aid Russia is an effort to help the Russians immediately to establish democracy on a firm basis, as well as to stop the German infiltration into that country.

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Prime Minister Churchill, picturing the Allies as the stronger animal shaking the life out of the Axis, said today [May 25] that he and President Roosevelt have arrived at sound decisions for increasing the intensity of the war against Japan concurrently with full prosecution of the battle against Germany and Italy.

Staring beside President Roosevelt for a joint press conference, Mr. Churchill displayed military confidence and great good humor as he answered questions fired at him for forty minutes. With only an occasional interruption from the president, Mr. Churchill ran the gamut, from laconic replies to full-fledged orations.

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OPINION

Angst, America's Mood du Jour

WASHINGTON — The mood swings of the American electorate are reflected in its attitudes toward its presidents, not only every four years but, it often seems, every four hours.

By Richard Harwood
True or false, the assumption is plausible, since we tend to be pushovers for sweet-talking Music Men with IQs sufficient to the task of making distinctions between sequestration and impoundment.

True or false, the assumption is plausible, since we tend to be pushovers for sweet-talking Music Men with IQs sufficient to the task of making distinctions between sequestration and impoundment.



press, deplore our "negativism" and the daily ration of "bad news" we hand out, but we are essentially irrelevant to the real problem.

The Spirit but Also the Plan

By David S. Broder
WASHINGTON — Week after week, the mailbox is filled with letters of criticism and reflection. Here are two examples.

It came from Samuel B. Adams Jr. of Alexandria, Virginia, a retired Air Force colonel who said, "I feel it is unfair for the elderly to receive such a disproportionate share of the government largesse."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not UNESCO Figures
Regarding "AIDS in Thailand" (Letters, May 4):
John Knodel of the University of Michigan criticizes an article in your April 10 issue ("Child Prostitution Spreads, Partly Because of AIDS Fears").

of economic novels is a clear sign of our desire and silent cry for change. IWAKAWA YASUHIKA, Chiba, Japan.

governments of both Japan and the United States to resolve the problem. I visited Washington in July 1991 to enlist the help of U.S. officials.

Advertisement for Turkish Airlines featuring a map of Istanbul and flight routes to Ankara, Baghdad, Ashgabad, Tehran, and Moscow.

Coke and Human Rights: Which Is the Real Thing?

By Goenawan Mohamad
JAKARTA — Each era poses its own questions. The basic question of today: Are human rights the same as Coca-Cola?

perhero who flies to weird places in outer space to liberate the people of Mongo from the tyranny of Ming.

MEANWHILE

Both are exports and part of "foreign cultural imperialism" seeking to infiltrate our country, which, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, has become the fourth most populous on earth.

Unfortunately, the state is always over us and surrounding us. So there is frequently tension between the state and its citizens.

Advertisement for 'The New York Times News in Review' featuring the headline 'ALL THE HOBOCTH THAT'S FIT TO PRINT'.

Advertisement for Turkish Airlines featuring the slogan 'TURKISH AIRLINES NEW HORIZONS IN COMFORT' and a map of flight routes.

Hillary Clinton: From the Politics of Meaning to the Realities of Legislation

Continued from Page 1
don't know what our work is, because they don't see us plowing a field or making a quilt. We go off and push papers and then come home and try to explain it. Our relatives age and die often in places far away from our homes. We've compartmentalized so much of our lives that trying to find even the time to think about how all of it fits together has become harder."

Mr. Jones was a dedicated proponent of the idea, then and now the driving force of the United Methodist Church, that Christian duty lay in taking a direct, helpful interest in the lives of the less fortunate. He organized the white, suburban children of Park Ridge to help provide baby sitting for the children of migrant workers in the Chicago area. Hillary was among the students he took on an eye-opening visit to talk with young black and Hispanic gang members at a community center on Chicago's South Side and also among those taken to meet the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., then working on his ultimately failed effort to breach the city's racial divisions.

Now, asked if she has always been impelled by what she called, in a recent interview with The Washington Post, "a burning desire" to "make the world... better for everybody," Mrs. Clinton says, with a slight, self-conscious laugh: "Yeah, I always have. I have not

always known what it meant, but I have always had it." Then, on a moment's reflection, she amends her answer in a way that shows clearly the effect Mr. Jones's field trips had on the sensibilities of a child of well-off suburbia: "Especially since I was in junior high and high school and got a sense of what people were up against, and how lucky I had been, a sense, you know, that I was a very lucky person in what I had been given."

But there was more to Hillary's education than the inculcation of a guilt-induced sense of obligation. Mr. Jones also exposed her to the writings of Dr. Niebuhr, who argued that the tragedy of history proved that the hope for a better world could not depend on any sentimental view of human behavior but must encompass the legitimate use of power.

"My sense of Hillary is that she realizes absolutely the truth of the human condition, which is that you cannot depend on the basic nature of man to be good and you cannot depend entirely on moral suasion to make it good," Mr. Jones says. "You have to use power. And there is nothing wrong with wielding power in the pursuit of policies that will add to the human good. I think Hillary knows this. She is very much the sort of Christian who understands that the use of power to achieve social good is legitimate."

There is a Niebuhrian hardness

under the fuzzy edges of Mrs. Clinton's discourses on the politics of virtue — an unashamed acknowledgment that some sorts of behavior are acceptable and other sorts are not, that every right is married to a responsibility, that a civilized society must be willing to condemn those who act in ways destructive of that society.

Mrs. Clinton argues passionately for a "reaffirmation of responsible behavior rooted in what I view as a value system in which people respect one another and in which they care for one another."

She offers an example of what she sees in society as the opposite sort of value system. "We have two friends who just moved out of a big city to a smaller town, because they found that their high-school daughter was basically being shunned because she had a curfew, she was not permitted to run wild with other kids, she was not permitted to go out to dance clubs till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. She was basically being made fun of for being a good kid."

"Now, it is not government's fault that the parents of those other kids are letting their kids engage in behavior and court dangers that they are not emotionally or psychologically prepared to do," she says. Rather, it is the fault of individuals, "affluent parents in this society who drop their 10- and 11-year-olds off at the mall, that let their 13- and 14- and 15-year-olds go off

to places that they've never met the parents of the kids, they've never met the kids or anything like that — that is a failure on the part of the adult community to care for our children."

A critical aspect of Mrs. Clinton's analysis suggests the rejection of rights-based liberalism as it now exists. She favors, as does the presi-

'It is a real fallacy to jump from what we do in our individual and work lives to expect us not to have standards in our social community lives.'

Hillary Rodham Clinton

dent, welfare reform, and she argues that society has extended too freely rights without responsibilities, which has led to a great decline in the standard of behavior.

She cites a recent article by Daniel Patrick Moynihan on what the New York senator called "defining deviancy down."

"Senator Moynihan argues very convincingly that what we have in effect done is get used to more and more deviant behavior around us, because we haven't wanted to deal with it," she says. "But — by god! — it is deviant! It is deviant if you have any standards by which you expect to be judged."

This line of argument, central to Mrs. Clinton's view, is, of course, precisely what social conservatives

have been saying for years. Social liberals, who dominate the national Democratic Party, have held that it is not the place of either government or society to lay down a set of behavioral standards based on moral absolutes and that individual freedom necessitates moral relativism. "I think that is a theoretical and

there is a variation of the Golden Rule. And even for the nonreligious, it is a tenet of people who believe in humanistic principles."

We could do a lot worse, she says, than live according to the Golden Rule. "That means: Should we let whole sections of our city be like Beirut? Would we want that to be the place where we live with our children? Of course not. Well then, what would be reasonable policies to pursue in order to avoid that? Would we want young children to be exposed to a lot of the dangers that might lead to drug addiction or abuse or violence or all of the problems we face, if there were ways we could band together as adults to help them avoid that? Of course, we much would prefer that."

It is at this point that a number of difficult questions arise: If it is necessary to remake society, why should Hillary Rodham Clinton get the job?

Can someone who helped lead the very generation that threw out the old ways of moral absolutes and societal standards now lead the charge back to the future?

At Wellesley College, from 1965 to 1969, Hillary Rodham moved away from the conservatism of her parents and embraced the predominant attitudes of a campus that was steeped in the tradition of liberal, social service-oriented Protestantism and heady with the conviction that the young people of the

moment were fated to remake the world.

By the time she graduated from Wellesley to head on to Yale Law School, Hillary Rodham had become a radical, in the true sense of the word: dedicated to the imperative of profound societal change, and confident in her generation's ability to make that change.

She began thinking then about the ideas she is giving voice to now. The commencement speech delivered by Hillary Rodham for the class of 1969 is the direct ancestor of the Austin speech delivered by the Hillary Rodham Clinton of today.

Then, she spoke of "attempting to come to grasp with some of the inarticulate, maybe even inarticulable, things that we're feeling." Today, she speaks of the struggle to "put into words what is often for most of us inarticulate or inarticulable."

Then, she spoke of the attempt "to forge an identity in this particular age." Today, she speaks of "redefining who we are as human beings in this post-modern age."

Then, she spoke of "our questions, our questions about our institutions, about our colleges, about our churches, about our government." Today, she asks "what do our governmental institutions mean? What do our lives in today's world mean?"

At the heart of the Wellesley speech, she argued for what she then called the "experiment in human living" and would come to call "excessive individualism" and "rights without responsibility."

The "prevailing, acquisitive and competitive corporate life," she said, "is not for us. We're searching for a more immediate, ecstatic and penetrating mode of living."

When asked if the social experiments of the 1960s and 1970s led to the systemic and social problems of the 1990s, Mrs. Clinton replies, "I don't know if it's unfair to say that, but it's probably incomplete."

The roots of the problems go back farther and spread wider than that, she says. But still, she carefully acknowledges that the questioning and searching of her generation did produce some "excesses" and "wrong decisions."

It is suggested that for Hillary Rodham Clinton, a career liberal activist and former seeker of ecstatic living, to sound the call for a return to traditional values will strike some people as a bit much. As easy, moralistic preaching. After all, the last person who tried this sort of thing, Dan Quayle, was mocked for his pains. And he, at least, had been elected.

The first lady jumps hard on the point.

"That's irrelevant to me," she snaps back. "I know that no matter what I did — if I did nothing, if I spent my entire day totally disengaged from what was going on around me — I'd be criticized for that. I mean, it's a no-win deal, no matter what I do, or try to do."

"But from my perspective, there are millions of people who are worried about the same things I'm worried about. I don't care who gets the credit. I don't care who has to be criticized in order to move this conversation forward. I want to live in a place again where I can walk down any street without being afraid. I want to be able to take my daughter to a park at any time of day or night in the summer time and remember what I used to be able to do when I was a little kid."

Which brings up the second difficult question.

What exactly can Mrs. Clinton and the new politics do about it all? The answer to that will remain unknown for some time, but it is clear that there will be immense

practical problems in making the transition from the theory to the practice of politics. The reason harkens back to the question of language. Several weeks ago, when Michael Lerner accepted Mrs. Clinton's invitation to come to the White House and talk about the politics of meaning, they agreed that, he says, "the question was how to take, in a practical, hard-nosed way, the sum of the ethical ideas of the Bible and apply them to this moment in time."

They fell into disagreement, however, as soon as they began talking about how that might be done. "I proposed that the Clinton administration establish a policy where, for any proposed legislation or new program, there would have to be written first an Ethical and Community Environmental Impact Report, which would require each agency to report how the proposed legislation or new program would impact on shaping the character and the caring and sharing of the community covered by that agency."

Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Lerner says, "liked the idea," but was worried about using words like "caring" and "sharing" and "love" in talking about government policies. And this concern became the central question of their discussion: "Would the press kill us on this?"

Unintentionally humorous Big Brotherism is, in fact, a hallmark of Mr. Lerner's ideas for implementing the politics of meaning. In the May-June issue of his magazine, *Tikkun*, he offered a series of specific proposals by which the Clinton administration could turn the theory of the politics of meaning into reality in the workplace.

These included: that the Department of Labor order "every workplace" in America "to create a mission statement explaining its function and what its conception of the common good it is serving and how it is doing so"; sponsor "Hour or Labor" campaigns designed to highlight the honor due to people for the contributions to the common good; and "train a corps of union personnel, worker representatives and psychotherapists in the relevant skills to assist developing a new spirit of cooperation, mutual caring and dedication to work."

The reason Mr. Lerner's proposals for the application of the politics of meaning focus so heavily on bureaucratic intricacies is the same reason Mrs. Clinton is struggling still with words.

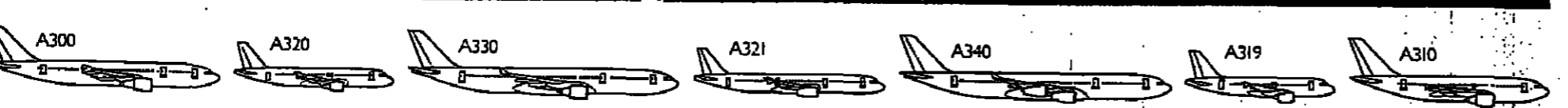
Any clearly expressed, serious proposal to do anything to improve public values runs immediately against the fundamentals of social liberalism.

Mrs. Clinton argues that the concepts of liberalism and conservatism don't really mean anything anymore and that the politics of the New Age is moving beyond ideology. But that is not at all true in the area of values where she seeks to venture. It is easy for social conservatives, who have been writing and debating for years about the moral values Mrs. Clinton is now addressing, to speak blantly about what is morally right and what is not. Conservatism is purposely, explicitly judgmental. But liberalism, as defined by Mrs. Clinton's generation and those who came after, has increasingly moved away from the entire concept of judgment and embraced instead the expansion of rights and the tolerance of diversity.

Returning to moral judgment as a basis for governmental policy must inevitably mean curtailing what have come to be regarded as sacrosanct rights and admitting a limit to tolerance. And that will bring the politics of meaning hard against the meaning of politics.

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Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Latest Chg
100	50	ALCOA	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
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100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100

Tin at Its Lowest Since Early '70s

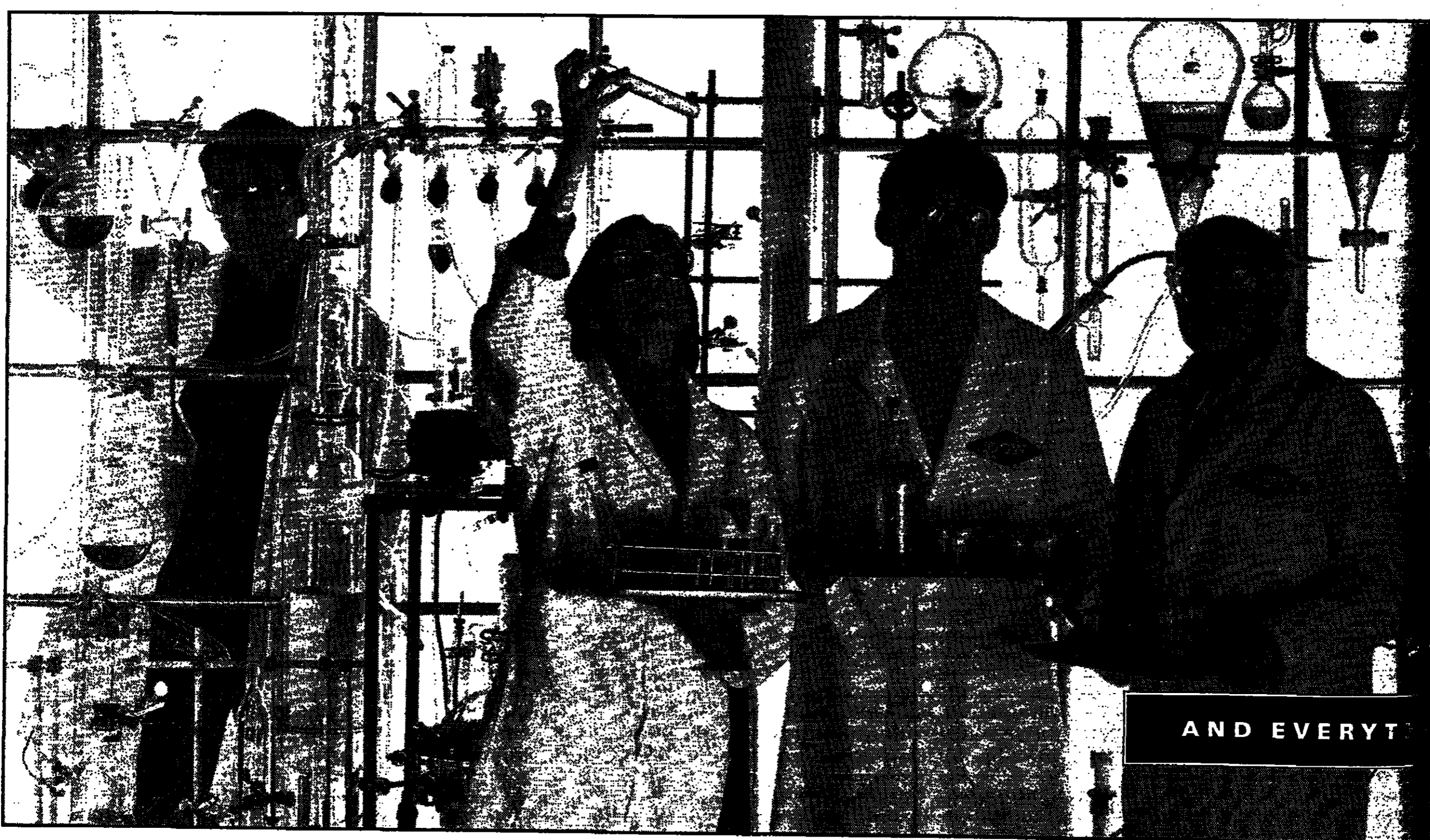
Reuters
LONDON — The depressed tin market fell Tuesday to its lowest levels since the early 1970s and analysts said producers could expect further losses.

Tin is suffering from excess supply, rising stocks and poor demand, and shipments from the former Eastern Bloc are rising. It also faces stiff competition from easily recycled aluminum for its main end-use in beverage cans.

"We keep saying that tin will have its day some day, but that day never comes around," said Eitan Werthington of S.G. Warburg Securities.

Tin for delivery in three months slumped to \$5,440 a ton at one stage on Tuesday morning on the London Metal Exchange, compared with \$5,470 on Monday evening, well below January's high of \$6,130.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Latest Chg
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100
100	50	AMGEN	0.00	0.00	10	100	50	100



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BECAUSE Citibank has established an extraordinary record in foreign exchange, ranked number one by customers worldwide for bank can ma

AMEX
Tuesday & Closing

AND EVERY T
BETWEEN
Nestlé ch
BECA

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

17 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Level	Chg
17 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Level	Chg
AMEX	540	58									
AMEX	1,340	143									
AMEX	2,670	41									
AMEX	3,760	167									
AMEX	50	10									
AMEX	3	4									
AMEX	50	10									
AMEX	1.5	0.8									
AMEX	1.5	0.8									

17 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Level	Chg
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AMEX	1.5	0.8									
AMEX	1.5	0.8									

Airlines Decry EC Plan as 'Sellout'

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS—European airlines blasted an EC proposal on airline reservation systems on Tuesday, saying the measure was a "sellout" that would give American Airlines an unfair advantage in Europe.

The airlines contended that a proposal by the EC Commission to modify rules governing reservation systems would leave AMR Corp.'s American Airlines with the ability to abuse its ownership of the Sabre reservation system by looking at the flight and reservations data entered by competitors.

The competing European reservation systems, Galileo and Amadeus, are owned by consortiums of airlines. Each airline can access only its own data, not that of its rivals.

"It's a tremendous power if you know what your competitors are doing," said Karl-Heinz Neumeister, secretary general of the Association of European Airlines.

The association and representatives of five European carriers—Swissair, KLM, Alitalia, Air France and Iberia—met Tuesday with Transport Commissioner Abel Matutes and

Competition Commissioner Karel van Miert but failed to persuade them to change the proposal. Barring any last-minute success at lobbying their national governments, the measure is expected to be adopted by a meeting of EC transport ministers on June 7 and 8.

According to commission officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, the commissioners were miffed that the airlines sought to block the proposal at such a late date, after member states had already signaled their support of the rule change.

One official contended that although separating airlines from operational control of their reservations was an "ideal situation," the proposed rule changes contain provisions that should guard against any abuses.

But Mr. Neumeister said the refusal to drop the proposal was "a sellout of European interests, it's legislation to accommodate one of our competitors."

Sources said Air France and Iberia were among the strongest opponents of the proposal. Both companies, which have large domestic markets, have refused to participate in Sabre because of fears of giving sensitive information to American Airlines. That stance is threatened, however,

by a separate commission proposal that would force airlines to participate in all available reservation systems to increase competition.

Separately, the EC Commission announced it was creating a wise men's committee of airline industry experts to look into the problems of the loss-plagued industry, along the lines of the federal panel President Bill Clinton has established in the United States.

Mr. Neumeister said there was concern in Europe that the U.S. panel would prop up the ailing industry at the expense of foreign competitors. "Either you support them with money or you support them with rules," he said. "These rules are usually protectionist."

European airlines also are worried about U.S. efforts to negotiate liberal bilateral air agreements with EC countries. The Netherlands, which has a negligible domestic market and more to gain overseas, has concluded such a deal. But France recently terminated its existing agreement with the United States, saying it was tilted in favor of the major American carriers, while Germany has complained about the inroads of U.S. airlines but continues to abide by its bilateral agreement.

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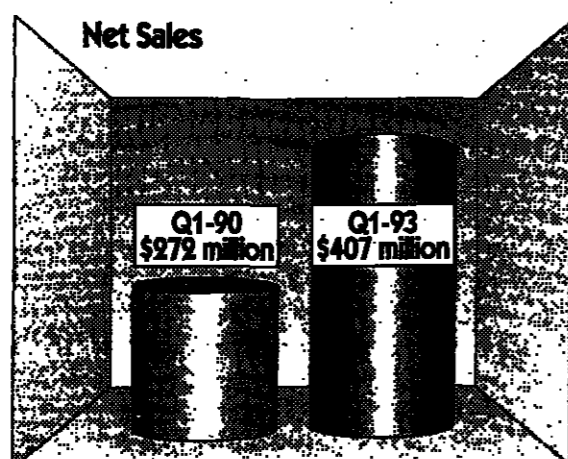
15 consecutive years. **BECAUSE** no other bank has Citibank's expertise and experience in emerging markets—over 90 years in Asia, and 75 years in Latin America.

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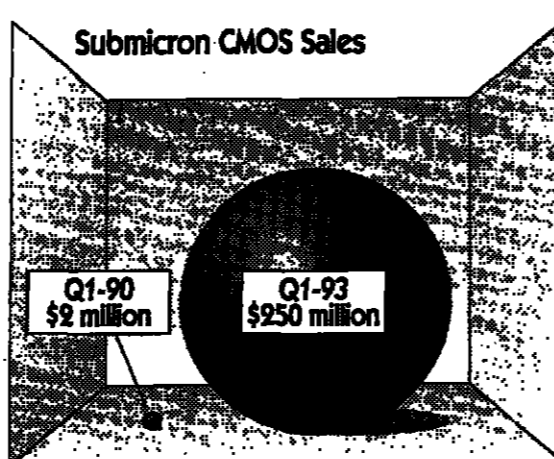


JAVICO 1350

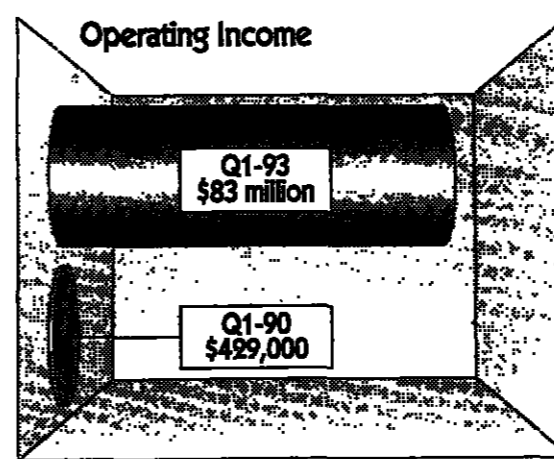
What's Really Up At AMD:



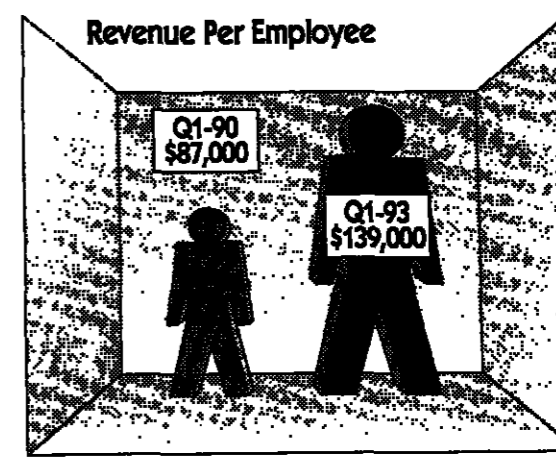
What a difference 1,065 days make. A difference of nearly 150%, to be exact.



Ironically, the smaller our transistors get, the bigger we get.



Saying that AMD has improved its earnings statement is something of an understatement.



The huge increase in average revenue per employee is irrelevant in one sense — we don't have any average employees.

What's up?

Just about everything. Sure, the news of our financial success has turned heads, but there's a lot more than that going on at AMD. And in spite of all the hoopla surrounding our recent Am486™ announcements, 70% of the record-breaking revenues pictured above came from non-X86 microprocessors.

Our biggest advance is completely invisible to the naked eye.

Working with Hewlett-Packard, AMD is developing a production-ready 0.35 micron CMOS logic technology. By the end of 1994, we will be producing logic devices and microprocessors with 12- to 15-million transistors — up to 15 times more than our initial Am486 devices. In 1995 we'll bring

AMD's Submicron Development Center is pushing the limits of CMOS — down to nearly 1/3 millionth of an inch. And shrinking.

two state-of-the-art submicron CMOS fabrication facilities on line, reflecting a capital commitment in excess of \$1 billion.

By building microprocessors, memories and microcontrollers that are more powerful and cost effective, we're supplying devices for the coming revolution in portable computing and mobile communications.

Putting it all together.

AMD is taking the leadership role in many enabling technologies that will fundamentally change the way the world works.

We've already taken a giant step forward in networking. Our new single-chip Ethernet controllers are creating a whole new generation of PCs that are network-ready right out of the box. Our low-voltage flash

memory products have created a revolution in memory. And they are showing up in everything from shirt-pocket PCs to intelligent cellular phones.

And speaking of mobile technologies, our 3-Volt Am386* microprocessors are redefining power management for portables. They've even been singled out for technical excellence by *PC Magazine* — taking on, and beating, the best in the industry.

Raising standards, not following them.

While a lot of our success is based on making existing technology work better, looking to the future is nothing unusual at AMD.

Take the PhoX™ controller we developed for Sony's newest cordless phone. Incorporating the CT2 international digital cordless standard, it's the

first in a whole family of cordless communications solutions.

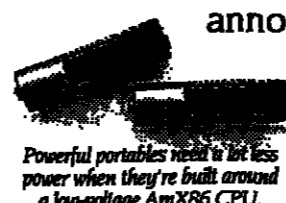
And on July 4th — a most appropriate date, in our minds — we will announce the arrival of 100% independently derived microcode for our Am486 CPUs.

This gives us technological independence to advance the current X86 standard. And we're already at work on the next two generations of X86 CPUs.

Some might say we've reached the height of success over the last three years. But we're just getting started.

In the '90s, our third decade, we find ourselves with everything in place to provide our customers with the products they need to succeed.

And while many may consider our achievements spectacular, we accept them as mere benchmarks for our future performance in the '90s.



Powerful portables need to fit less power when they're built around a low-voltage Am386 CPU.



Advanced Micro Devices

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the non-overhead prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Low/High	Change
120	115	Amgen	1.20	1.0	15.0	120	115	115.00	+5.00
120	115	Amgen	1.20	1.0	15.0	120	115	115.00	+5.00
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

May 25, 1993

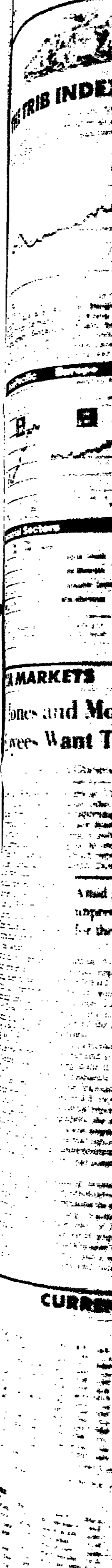
Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issuer prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (bi) - bi-monthly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly.

Fund Name	Net Asset Value	Change
DAIER HENTZSCH GROUP	96.00	
DAIER HENTZSCH GROUP	96.00	
DAIER HENTZSCH GROUP	96.00	

Fund Name	Net Asset Value	Change
DAIER HENTZSCH GROUP	96.00	
DAIER HENTZSCH GROUP	96.00	
DAIER HENTZSCH GROUP	96.00	

AS - Australian Dollars; A\$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgian Francs; C\$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; G\$ - Guatemalan Quetzales; HK\$ - Hong Kong Dollars; H\$ - Hungarian Forints; I\$ - Israeli Sheqels; J\$ - Japanese Yen; L\$ - Liberian Dollars; M\$ - Malaysian Ringgits; N\$ - New Zealand Dollars; P\$ - Philippine Pesos; R\$ - Real; S\$ - Singapore Dollars; T\$ - Taiwan Dollars; US\$ - US Dollars; Y\$ - Yugoslav Dinars; Z\$ - Zimbabwe Dollars; - = Not Available; -N = Not Communicated; -Ncr = Not Reported; -S = Stock Split; -E = Ex-Dividend; -C = Other Price; - = Exchange; - = Amended exchange; - = Miscalculated; - = Not Registered with regulatory authority.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Rises On Rate Outlook

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Tuesday for the second straight session amid optimism that a fragile economic recovery would dissuade the Federal Reserve Board from raising interest rates soon.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.85 points, to 3,516.63, while advancing issues, on the New York Stock Exchange, outperformed decliners by a 4-to-3 ratio.

Amex was the most-active New York Stock Exchange issue, up 4% to 22% after saying it would spin off aluminum and some gold operations to shareholders and would then be acquired by Cyprus Minerals in a stock swap.

AT&T was No. 2 on the active list, up 1 1/2 to 62, after announcing an alliance to provide global phone services for multinationals.

DOLLAR: Mixed Signals in U.S.

around in the situation, the government acknowledged. "Japan's latest stimulus package is a useful first step, but needs to be sustained," Mr. Summers said.

Korea and Taiwan, which had been accused in the past of currency manipulation, were no longer doing so. "The White House's approach to Tokyo continued to attract the most attention. On Monday, Ron Brown, the secretary of commerce, said the government would press Japan to adopt specific goals for improved market access similar to the agreement in which Tokyo accepted a 20 percent target for foreign sales of semiconductors."

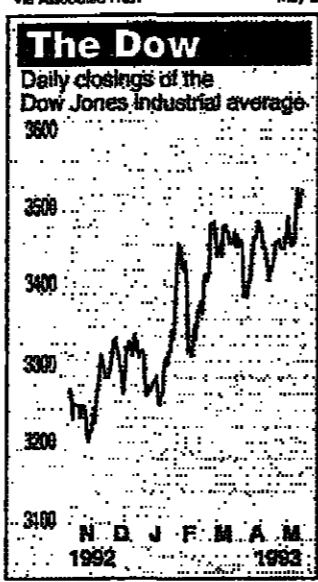


Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active stocks.

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Table: Dow Jones Averages. Columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: Standard & Poor's Indexes. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: NYSE Indexes. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: NASDAQ Indexes. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: AMEX Stock Index. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: Dow Jones Bond Averages. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: Market Sales. Columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE prev. sess. close, Amex 4 p.m. volume, etc.

Table: N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading. Columns: Buy, Sold, Short.

Table: S&P 100 Index Options. Columns: Strike, Call, Put, etc.

Table: Amex Diary. Columns: Advance, Decline, Total Issues, etc.

Table: NASDAQ Diary. Columns: Advance, Decline, Total Issues, etc.

Table: EUROPEAN FUTURES. Columns: Class, High, Low, Prev. Close.

Table: COFFEE (F0X). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: WHITE SUGAR (M0X). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: ALUMINUM (M0X). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: COPPER CATHODES (H0X). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (L0X). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

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Table: LONG GILT (L0X). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (L0X). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table: Industrials. Columns: High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: GASOLIN (F0X). Columns: High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: BRENT CRUDE OIL (F0X). Columns: High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: STOCK INDEXES. Columns: FTSE 100 (L0X), Nikkei 225 (L0X), etc.

Table: SPOT COMMODITIES. Columns: Aluminum, Copper, etc.

Table: DIVIDENDS. Columns: Company, Per Annum, etc.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Consumer Optimism Skids

NEW YORK (AP) — Consumers' confidence in the American economy fell in May to the lowest level since October, according to a widely followed survey published Tuesday.

Profit Fall Trips Dell Stock

AUSTIN, Texas — Dell Computer Corp.'s stock lost more than one-fifth of its value on Tuesday, after the company said first-quarter earnings had fallen 48.5 percent and made bleak predictions for the rest of this year.

Kmart Considers Specialty Spinoffs

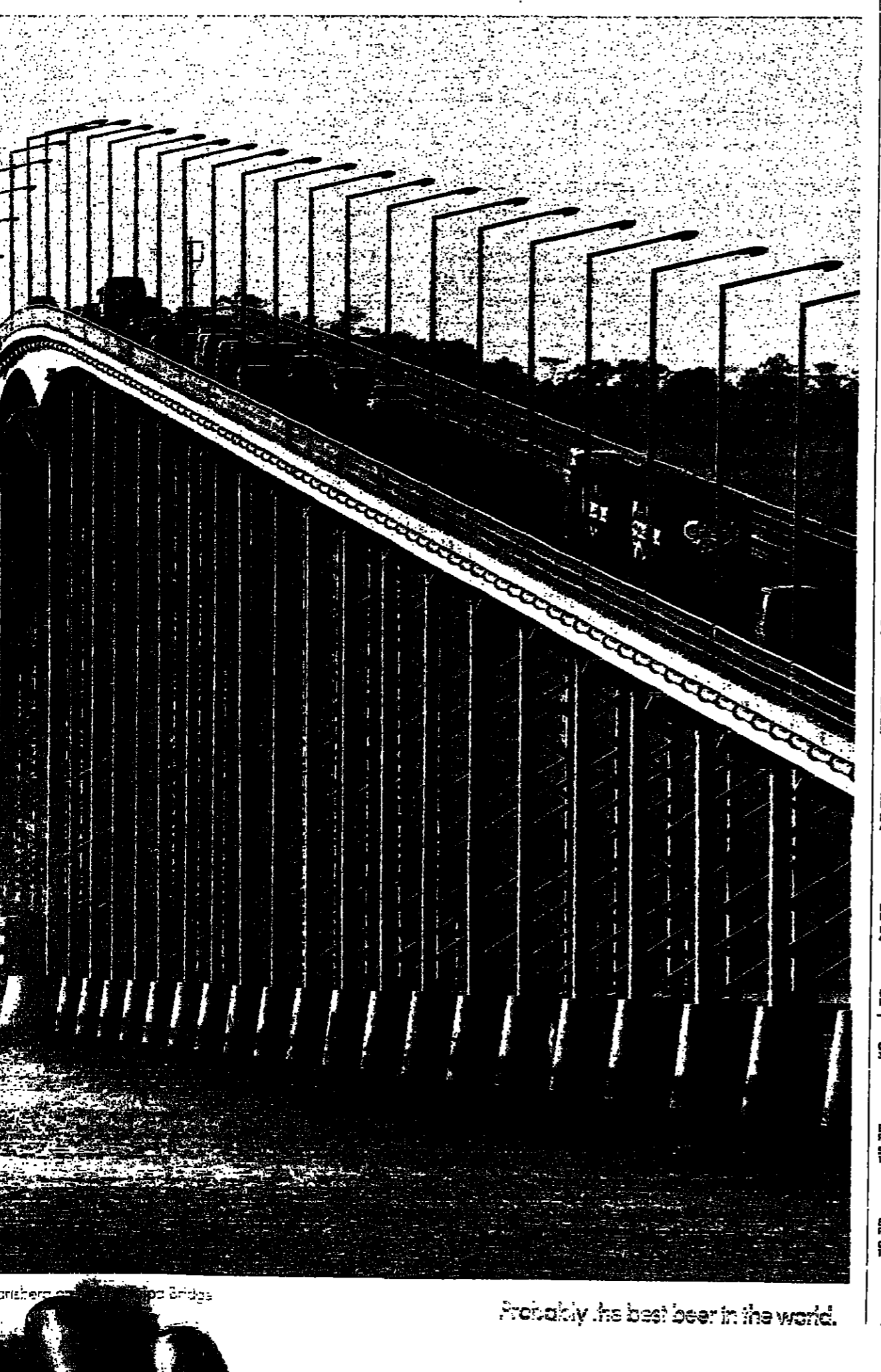
TROY, Michigan (AP) — Kmart Corp. Chairman Joseph Antoini said Tuesday the retailer was considering selling minority interests in some of its specialty-store subsidiaries.

GM's EDS Unit Cuts Jobs Worldwide

DETROIT (AP) — Electronic Data Systems Corp., General Motors Corp.'s information-services unit, has laid off workers around the world to increase efficiency and cut costs, a spokesman said.

For the Record

Carragee Inc. said that Korea Zinc Ltd. and Samsung Corp. had signed an agreement to invest 50 million Canadian dollars (\$39.5 million) in the ailing Canadian mining company.



Probably the best beer in the world.

U.S. FUTURES

Table: Grains. Columns: Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Table: METALS. Columns: Copper, Aluminum, etc.

Table: SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT). Columns: High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table: SOYBEAN OIL (CBT). Columns: High, Low, Last, Chg.

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U.S. FUTURES

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Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, featuring text like 'Metal Lead' and 'Down A'.

Handwritten note: 'أخبار' (News)

IG Metall Leader Steps Down Amid Insider Scandal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — The leader of Germany's most powerful trade union said he was resigning on Tuesday after a major row over insider trading accusations.

Franz Steinkühler, president of the IG Metall engineering-workers' union, has acknowledged making a large profit from share deals in companies to which he had close links but denied acting as an insider.

He faced a flood of calls to quit and he had already offered to resign on Monday if the union membership wanted him to go.

The affair has led to demands for new laws to curb insider trading on German stock markets, and infuriated many of the 3.3 million rank-and-file members of IG Metall.

Union leaders already have come under fire for softening wage demands to settle a large strike earlier this month.

Labor officials and economists said the affair damaged the union movement not so much because of any irregularity of Mr. Steinkühler's actions, but because the country's most important union had lost its most successful campaigner.

Wolfgang Scheremet, who watches the labor market for the DIW economic-research institute in Berlin, said, "Steinkühler was one of the few union leaders in Germany who was able to stand up to the government."

Mr. Steinkühler confessed to a mistake in buying and selling shares of a Daimler-Benz AG holding company, Mercedes AG Holding, while he was a member of the conglomerate's supervisory board.

Mr. Steinkühler admitted he made 64,000 Deutsche marks (\$39,000) profit by selling part of them after Daimler-Benz decided on April 2 to exchange the shares directly for Daimler-Benz shares. He also admitted he had bought and sold stock in another Daimler-Benz subsidiary, Fokker NV.

His resignation as union boss will also remove him from the Daimler-Benz supervisory board, as well as from similar posts at the industrial giants Thyssen AG and Volkswagen AG.

Mr. Steinkühler's resignation is the latest in a series of scandals in Germany that forced senior officials from their posts and undermined confidence in political leadership.

(Reuters, AP)

Spain's Socialists Red-Faced Official Quits Over Refinery-Project Hoax

By Brian McGarry
Special to the Herald Tribune
MADRID — The governing Socialist Party suffered a serious political blow Tuesday, less than two weeks before national elections, as a \$3 billion plan for an oil refinery in a depressed area of the country turned out to be a elaborate hoax.

Negotiations had been going on for seven months, and the project was to receive state subsidies of about \$1 billion.

The supposed refinery plan had been announced a week earlier on behalf of the Saudi International Bank. It was to have represented one of the largest industrial investments ever in Spain. Construction in the depressed mining region of Asturias was to begin in 1994 for completion in 1998. The refinery, with a capacity of 180,000 barrels a day, was supposed to create 4,000 jobs.

The key figure in the negotiations was a French intermediary, Maurice Lauze, whose documentation was said to have been verified by a Swiss notary, Roland Rochat. By Thursday, however, Saudi International Bank was denying any knowledge of the planned refinery or of Mr. Lauze.

"The objectives of this set-up we do not know," a spokesman for the Asturian regional government said late Tuesday, but he said that Mr. Lauze "did not receive any money."

He added: "Were the motives economic or were they political? Were they an attempt to smear the Socialist Party? We do not know."

The Socialist president of the regional government, Juan Luis Rodríguez-Vigil, presented his resignation Tuesday, citing reasons of "political dignity." His vice president is in Switzerland investigating the matter, and both the national police and Interpol are being kept informed of developments.

Sources in the Asturian government expressed continued puzzlement over the affair late Tuesday. They said they were in contact with Mr. Lauze, who, they said, maintained his innocence, but he could not be reached for comment.

"It is a shock," one oil analyst in Madrid said. "The government cannot be that naive." The analyst said, citing his experience with other major investments such as a \$1 billion Dupont Co. project whose first phase was opened last week in the same region. "If it was a case of attempted fraud," the analyst said, "they did a good job."

Virgin Aids Earnings At Thorn

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC said Tuesday that its acquisition of Virgin Music Group last year had helped it nearly double its earnings, and the company plans to withdraw from the defense business in favor of its entertainment sector.

Thorn said its pretax profit rose to £289.9 million (\$444.85 million) in the year that ended March 31, from £147.9 million in the previous 12 months. Sales rose 12.7 percent, to £4.45 billion from £3.95 billion.

"We had a great year, from our results point of view," said the chairman, Sir Colin Souggate. Sir Colin said the integration of Virgin, purchased last year for \$960 million, had enhanced earnings. The acquisition, which added Virgin to a roster of record labels that includes EMI, Chrysalis and Capitol, brought such artists as the Rolling Stones, Janet Jackson and Phil Collins.

Profits were partly fueled by a recent pickup in the U.S. music industry, but Sir Colin said he was cautious about prospects this year and wanted to exit fringe businesses.

He said that included plans to sell Thorn Security & Electronics, which makes security and surveillance equipment for the defense industry.

He said the subsidiary could fetch about £150 million, and that it was a "blot on our copy books." Its profit was just £1.5 million in the latest year, down 88.6 percent from the previous year.

Thorn EMI has sold about 60 of its companies since 1987 and now makes 82 percent of its profit on music and rentals. In April, it agreed to sell its 59.5 percent stake in Thames Television, an independent producer, to Pearson PLC.

Thorn's stock rose 21 pence, to 853 pence.

(Reuters, AFX)

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Monday	Tuesday	Change
Frankfurt DAX		1,618.18	1,603.08	+0.94
London FTSE 100		2,837.70	2,825.60	+0.43
Paris CAC 40		1,231.22	1,244.76	-0.92
Amsterdam CBS Trend		106.10	105.10	+0.06
Brussels Stock Index		6,968.72	6,987.84	-0.45
Frankfurt FAZ		836.98	835.25	+0.27
Helsinki HEX		1,238.22	1,244.76	-0.92
London Financial Times 30		2,206.60	2,193.80	+0.58
London FTSE 100		2,837.70	2,825.60	+0.43
Madrid General Index		256.20	256.07	+0.43
Milan MIB		1,280.06	1,283.80	-0.24
Paris CAC 40		1,231.22	1,244.76	-0.92
Stockholm Affarsvecklingen		1,308.88	N.A.	N.A.
Vienna Stock Index		363.19	362.45	+0.28
Zurich SSS		764.89	761.80	+0.43

Very briefly:

- Fiat SpA said it would begin procedures Wednesday to officially declare a state of "crisis" in its auto operations that would permit it to make extraordinary layoffs.
- Banco Español de Crédito SA said it had a pretax loss of 2.38 billion pesetas (\$19.1 million) in the first quarter of its consolidated account, including Corporación Industrial & Financiera de Banesco, compared with a profit of 11.74 billion pesetas a year earlier.
- SGS-Thomson, the French-Italian semiconductor joint venture, posted first-quarter consolidated net profit of \$24.4 million.
- Karstadt AG, Germany's largest department-store concern, said it would pay an unchanged dividend of 12 Deutsche marks (\$7.30) a share despite a 12.8 percent drop in profit for last year.
- Adam Opel AG, a unit of General Motors Corp., filed an injunction in Frankfurt seeking to prevent seven GM executives from working at Volkswagen AG for a year, a court source said.
- Britain's first-quarter gross domestic product rose 0.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 1992, compared with a provisional estimate of 0.2 percent, according to final figures from the Central Statistical Office.
- Germany's auto production fell 18.4 percent in April from March and 26.2 percent from April 1992, the automobile industry association said.
- Gesparal, parent company of L'Oréal, launched an offer to buy L'Oréal investment certificates and simple voting certificates in exchange for ordinary shares.

AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters

EMS Has Failed, Danish Bank Chief Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
COPENHAGEN — The European Monetary System has effectively broken down by allowing some countries to win competitive advantages when devaluing their currencies, the head of the Danish central bank, Erik Hoffmeyer, said Tuesday.

"I have no reservations about saying that the currency cooperation has collapsed in the past nine months," Mr. Hoffmeyer said at a Danish business seminar.

Mr. Hoffmeyer, a former chairman of the committee of European Community central bank governors, is the first senior monetary official to launch an open and forceful attack on competitive devaluations by some countries.

Britain and Italy pulled their currencies out of the EC exchange-rate mechanism last autumn, and Ireland, Spain and Portugal have since devalued within the mechanism in the face of heavy market speculation against their currencies.

"We have seen a series of major devaluations which were completely out of line with the reasonable pattern in a fixed exchange-rate cooperation," Mr. Hoffmeyer said at the seminar.

He said the purpose of establishing the EMS, which is a system of managed floating exchange rates, had been to avoid competitive devaluations.

"This has not been the case. What we have seen have been irresponsible exchange-rate changes," he said.

The Danish analyst Ivan Hansen, a vice director at Jyske Bank, said Mr. Hoffmeyer's remarks reflected the irritation in Denmark and other countries that had managed to avoid devaluation by pursuing tight fiscal policies.

"The EMS system has not shown much solidarity," Mr. Hansen said. "The countries which have devalued have simply transferred their deteriorating competitiveness to the other economies in the system."

While the pound, the lira and the Spanish peseta all have been effectively devalued by between 14 percent and 17 percent, the Danish krone has withstood several rounds of speculative pressure in the ERM, even though the Danish unemployment rate has risen to a record 12 percent.

EC finance ministers agreed at an informal meeting in the Danish town of Kolding during the week-end that a major overhaul of the EMS was not needed. But monetary officials said discussions at Kolding concluded that the system had been abused for competitive purposes.

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GERMANY: After a Decade of Easy Living, Looming Structural Crisis Brings Calls for Deep Change

Continued from Page 1
for at least the next two years.

"The operative word is 'lean,'" said Werner Dieter, chairman of Mannesmann AG, one of Germany's biggest industrial companies.

"Throughout the entire company we're trying to slim our operation and cut levels out of the management hierarchy. That's a process that's running several years behind America."

For all the cries of alarm from Germany's leadership class, however, it is not clear that the message is being heeded by the public.

For example, even as layoffs loom, it is proving difficult to convince workers—especially in Eastern Germany—of a need for wage restraint. While most West Germans' inflation-adjusted income is falling, IG Metall, the powerful union that represents automotive, electrical and metalworking workers, called a strike to force a sharp

pay increase in Eastern Germany. Economists said it was sure to lead to additional layoffs and diminish the region's attractiveness to investors.

Nor did the so-called solidarity pact among government, management and unions go far in reducing wasteful subsidies or limiting the tax burden that weighs down the German economy. Indeed, it may be a symptom of the political gridlock between left and right that now appears to be blocking fundamental change.

One of the biggest structural problems is the inflexibility of the German labor market. In addition to asking that union wages increase, stop overachieving productivity gains, Mr. Rexrodt and others have recommended eliminating the monopoly on job referrals enjoyed by the Federal Labor Office.

In its 1992 annual report, the Economics Ministry estimated the labor office was only aware of a third of the available job openings at any time. Some economists said West German unemployment could be cut by more than 10 percent, or about 200,000, if private job referral services were allowed to operate in Germany.

"We find it absurd that independent agencies, which could help alleviate the problems of the labor market, are essentially shut out," said Reinhard Ebert, deputy head of the labor department of the German Employers Federation.

In a recent study, Thomas Mayer, a senior economist at Goldman Sachs & Co. in Frankfurt, found that labor market inflexibility would keep West German unemployment at levels above 2.5 million even after economic growth resumes, probably late in 1994.

A related candidate for structural adjustment is the German education system. In addition to being

notoriously slow, the system has been churning out too many university graduates and too few trade-related specialists to meet the country's needs.

"We have to increase the attention paid to vocational education with respect to white-collar professions, including a degree of social prestige," Mr. Rexrodt said. Also, a proposal is on the table to reduce, by one year, to 13, the time needed for college preparation.

State-controlled enterprises such as the federal railway and telecommunications monopolies are another structural problem, economists said. The public sector accounts for more than 50 percent of German gross national product and has little vested interest in improving efficiency, they added.

The obvious remedy is privatization. Not only the Bundesbahn and Telekom, but also the highway system and municipal utilities, are be-

ing restructured to prepare them for sale by the end of the decade.

Another priority cited frequently by Mr. Rexrodt is overcoming a German aversion to new, usually foreign, technologies. In his latest yearbook, the Allensbach Institute for public opinion research said just 36 percent of respondents in a 1987 poll agreed with the statement "technology is a blessing" down from 50 percent in 1976.

At the same time, government subsidies for high-technology research and development are modest, compared with those of Japan and the United States, and should be increased to help German industry regain competitiveness, the Ifo economics research institute recently reported.

Martin Bangemann, a German who is vice president of the EC Commission, agreed that German and European Community subsidies often benefit dying rather than

nascent industries. He suggested a greater share of the Community's collective resources should be devoted to forward-looking technologies such as environmental engineering.

On a strictly national level, Germany needs to encourage its small- and medium-sized companies to think globally and finalize a long-overdue reform of the corporate tax code, Mr. Bangemann said.

"German companies don't know what global competition means—many still think in national or European terms," he told business leaders in Frankfurt at a symposium organized by Price Waterhouse & Co. Germany's biggest companies, of course, are active worldwide, but the faded Mittelstand, middle-sized companies, that is the backbone of the German economy is relatively inexperienced in Asia and other fast-growing markets.

—BRANDON MITCHENER

Speyhawk Calls in Receivers

Agentes Finance-Press

LONDON — The British real estate concern Speyhawk PLC has been put into receivership at its own request, the company said Tuesday, ending two years of struggle to restructure its debts.

Speyhawk was involved in several of the most prestigious developments in the City of London, including the headquarters building of the London International Financial Futures Exchange.

Speyhawk has been in talks with its 46 banks, led by Barclays and Citibank, since August 1991 in efforts to restructure its £360 million (\$550 million) of debts. Last month it announced a £89.8 million pre-tax loss for the year to Sept. 30, 1992.

Its collapse comes just as the property market seems to be emerging from its worst crisis for decades and as several companies have made rights issues to reduce their debt problems.

Analysts said the decision to call in receivers was a setback to investors in British property. "People were getting very confident and share prices have been rising," said Nareah Chudka, property analyst at Paribas Capital Markets Group.

(AFP, Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies: Reuters, May 25

Amsterdam

Amst. 100	100	100
Amst. 200	200	200
Amst. 300	300	300

Brussels

Bruss. 100	100	100
Bruss. 200	200	200
Bruss. 300	300	300

Frankfurt

Frankf. 100	100	100
Frankf. 200	200	200
Frankf. 300	300	300

London

Lon. 100	100	100
Lon. 200	200	200
Lon. 300	300	300

Madrid

Mad. 100	100	100
Mad. 200	200	200
Mad. 300	300	300

Milan

Milan 100	100	100
Milan 200	200	200
Milan 300	300	300

Paris

Paris 100	100	100
Paris 200	200	200
Paris 300	300	300

Sao Paulo

Sao P. 100	100	100
Sao P. 200	200	200
Sao P. 300	300	300

Singapore

Sing. 100	100	100
Sing. 200	200	200
Sing. 300	300	300

Stockholm

Stock. 100	100	100
Stock. 200	200	200
Stock. 300	300	300

Zurich

Zurich 100	100	100
Zurich 200	200	200
Zurich 300	300	300

Other Markets

Other 100	100	100
Other 200	200	200
Other 300	300	300

MANAGE: Firms Blame Society

Continued from Page 1
space AG, a big unit of Germany's Daimler-Benz AG.

"It won't do companies any good to change if the society in which they operate is inflexible," agreed Prof. Pagan, an economist at Kiel University in Germany.

The focus of the three-day seminar was companies based in the European Community, but the issues involved were global.

Economic inefficiencies cost Switzerland, which is not a member of the Community, billions of Swiss francs a year, said Jean-François Delamaraz, the Swiss economy minister, complaining of laws and regulations that served no other purpose than "acting as cushions for idleness."

Hanna Suchocka, the Polish prime minister, attacked "protectionist tendencies" and subsidies in the European Community that she said threatened to rob the emerging economies of Eastern Europe of markets for their products.

"It's hard to campaign for free trade in front of Polish farmers, fishermen and textile workers when their products have to compete with subsidized goods from the West," she said.

"Complaints that Europe would be forced to change if it opened itself to the post-Communist countries are senseless," she said, arguing that Europe will have to change anyway and "fear of courageous, visionary action" amounts to an abdication of its voice in shaping the change.

Her sentiment was echoed by several business leaders who railed at those who squirm at every mention of the words restructuring or staff reduction.

Hannes Goetz, chairman of Swissair, for example, lashed out at the negative reaction to news that its planned merger with Scandinavian Airlines, Austrian Airlines and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines would cost 10,000 jobs.

Among the business leaders who addressed the seminar, Germans were by far the most critical of their government and society, which they said was irrationally opposed to change.

Change "is not always the result of a strategic decision," said Mr. Schremp, of Deutsche Aerospace. "More often it is the only alternative and chance to survive."

Both executives attacked the German government's failure to forge a solidarity pact that linked federal, state and local governments, businesses and labor unions

in a willingness to sacrifice on behalf of German unification. The pact recently signed only regulated burden-sharing among the country's 16 federal states.

Corneilus Herkströter, president of Royal Dutch/Shell Group, also called for greater political leadership on a European level.

"There can be a great deal of debate about the role of governments in industrial planning, and in a way it may seem strange to even mention governments in a talk about a global liberal revolution," he said.

—BRANDON MITCHENER

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China Pledges Plan for GATT To Cut Farm-Import Limits

GENEVA—China has pledged to present a plan in July under the tariff-cutting Uruguay Round that would eliminate most of its quantitative limits on farm imports, GATT sources said Tuesday.

Three major agricultural exporters, Australia, New Zealand and Argentina, welcomed Beijing's announcement at a closed session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, they said.

Vice Minister Gu Yongxiang, in a speech late on Monday, said the offer would be made soon, and the Chinese delegation on Tuesday made clear it was expected in July, the sources said.

Mr. Gu, head of China's delegation, said: "We support the objectives of negotiation on trade in agriculture in the Uruguay Round and are prepared to submit to the negotiating committee our offer on Chinese agricultural products."

But he said restrictions on individual agricultural products subject to import licenses, such as wool and rubber, would be justified by relevant GATT provisions.

One GATT source said: "They said it would be made in July, but that it was not possible to envision total liberalization."

As some regions of China depend heavily on rubber and wool, current import limits would be kept to protect local production, the source quoted Beijing's delegation as saying.

Mr. Gu also informed GATT about Beijing's trade, pricing and foreign-exchange policy reforms — steps toward a market economy seen as preconditions for joining GATT.

He was addressing the 14th session of a GATT working party studying China's 1996 application, which opened week-long talks on Monday and is continuing the lengthy accession negotiations.

"The fast-growing economy, together with the con-

stant perfection of the market mechanism, will certainly facilitate the expansion of China's foreign trade," Mr. Gu said in his speech. "That again shows China's resolve to resume its GATT contracting-party status the soonest possible."

Beijing, which left GATT after the Communist takeover in 1949, hopes for readmission as part of its bid to integrate the world's most populous nation further into the global economy.

While negotiating its reaccession, China is holding bilateral tariff negotiations with Japan, Canada, Switzerland and the United States, according to trade sources. Pending accession, it is allowed to take part in the Uruguay Round as one of 117 nations seeking a global accord to reduce trade barriers in agriculture, industrial goods and services.

Successor to Dunkel

GATT said that a special meeting was called for June 9 to appoint a new director-general, widely expected to be Peter Sutherland, chairman of Allied Irish Banks, Reuters reported from Geneva.

Mr. Sutherland, an Irishman who was the EC competition commissioner from 1985 to 1989, is the top choice to succeed Arthur Dunkel, who will be retiring at the end of June, according to trade delegates.

"The purpose of the session is the appointment of a new director-general," GATT said in a statement announcing the closed-door meeting.

The United States has backed Mr. Sutherland, the official candidate of the Community for the top post, which traditionally goes to a European, according to trade sources.

Mr. Dunkel, a 60-year-old former Swiss diplomat, has been at the helm of GATT for 13 years.

Indian Ambassador R.K. Zosbi, who serves as chairman of the 111 GATT contracting parties, said on May 13 that three candidates had been nominated.

Cathay Chooses McCann

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Cathay Pacific Airways said Tuesday it had chosen McCann-Erickson Worldwide as its new global advertising agency and marketing partner.

The account is thought to be one of the biggest handed out by any Hong Kong company, but a spokeswoman for Cathay declined to say how much it was worth.

McCann-Erickson will take over the account from Leo Burnett on Sept. 1, Cathay said. The airline had said in February that its contract with Leo Burnett would not be renewed.

McCann-Erickson beat Ogilvy & Mather in a final competition for the account after the two had been selected from the seven agencies that Cathay originally considered.

McCann-Erickson is the biggest advertising agency in the world, but it only ranks ninth in Hong Kong in terms of billings, or total value of advertising accounts, said Cathay, which is controlled by the Hong Kong conglomerate Swire Pacific.

Japan Stays No. 1 Among World's Creditor Nations

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan remained the world's top creditor nation for the second consecutive year in 1992, government figures showed Tuesday, with its overseas assets exceeding foreign liabilities by a record \$513.6 billion.

The announcement was expected to lead to even louder calls from trading partners for more active efforts to pare Japan's trade surpluses.

By selling much more merchandise abroad than it buys, Japan has cash to spare for overseas lending and factory, stock and real estate purchases.

Finance Ministry officials said, however, that the 34.1 percent growth in Japan's net foreign assets last year resulted mainly from a plunge in foreign liabilities — the amount Japanese owe to foreigners.

Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said Germany ranked second and Britain third. Germany's net foreign assets were reported as \$333.9 billion as of June 1992.

Mr. Hayashi said that from a global standpoint, such a huge surplus in foreign assets might appear questionable. But he remarked that the growth in net overseas assets "certainly isn't a bad thing." He added that he thought it was a good thing, as a reflection of growing Japanese wealth.

In the latest Japanese snipe at the U.S. position on trade, Mr. Hayashi took the opportunity to point out that the United States remained the world's biggest debtor nation.

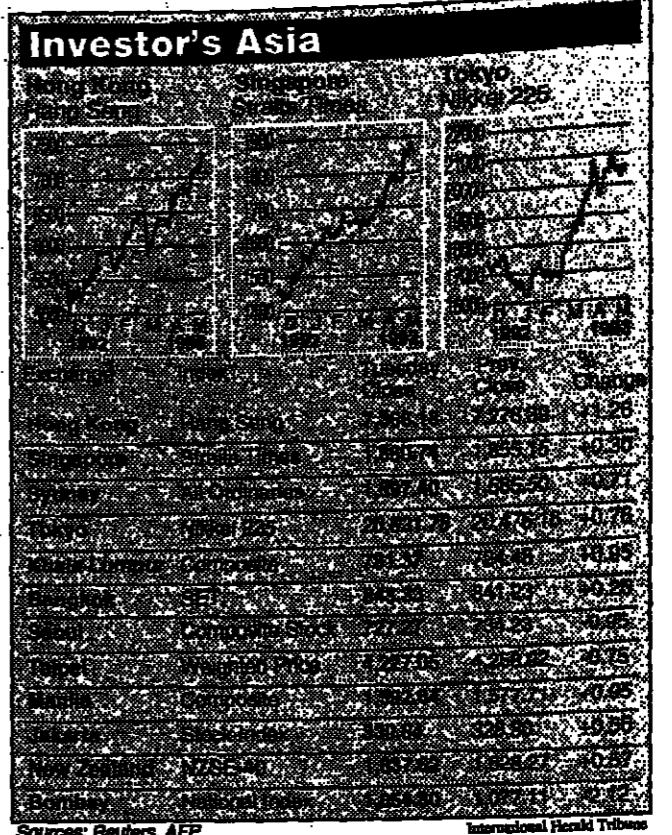
Mr. Hayashi charged that the role of the International Monetary Fund was "being lost" because that financial institution had not required the United States to adopt policies to correct its long-term current-account deficit, but did require such changes of developing nations.

The ministry did not provide figures for Japan's assets and liabilities in individual countries.

It said total Japanese foreign assets rose 1.43 percent, to \$2.04 trillion, at the end of last year as private direct investment and purchases of foreign securities and bonds rose slightly.

Total liabilities fell 6.3 percent to \$1.52 trillion, it added.

Japan became the world's largest creditor nation in 1985 as major industrial countries coordinated monetary policies to increase the yen's value against other currencies.



Source: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- TDK Corp. said Japan's slump and the yen's rise led to a 30.9 percent decline in group annual profit, to 33.45 billion yen (\$302.7 million).
- TNT Ltd., the Australian transport company, blamed deepening recession in Europe and seasonal factors for a loss of 92 million Australian dollars (\$64.5 million) in the nine months to March 31.
- Hitachi Ltd., the largest Japanese electric-machinery maker, said it would jointly develop next-generation gas turbines with General Electric Co. of the United States.
- Swiss Bank Corp. said it had acquired a 28 percent stake in the Malaysian securities house Public Consolidated Holdings Ltd. from Public Bank Bhd. of Kuala Lumpur.
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said group pretax profit had fallen 13.5 percent in the year to March 31, to 153 billion yen.

Competitors Slice Into NTT Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Rising competition and a weak economy took a bite out of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.'s profit in the latest financial year, the company said Tuesday, adding a dark outlook for the current period.

NTT said its current profit was 265.2 billion yen (\$2.40 billion) in the year that ended March 31, down 27.7 percent from 366.7 billion yen a year earlier. Current profit is before taxes and includes portfolio results and other nonoperating data. Net profit fell 12.2 percent, to 167.6 billion yen, while revenue edged up 1.6 percent, to 6.30 trillion yen.

Competition from new companies was largely to blame for the fall, said Tomoo Kamabayashi, senior executive vice president of the partly privatized telecommunications company.

Competitors offering cheaper service have enticed Japanese consumers away from NTT after a law protecting its monopoly on the domestic telephone business was abolished in 1985.

Kenya Nakatsuka, an NTT spokesman, said subscriber growth fell because of a slowdown in construction of office buildings, and NTT's share in the long-distance and mobile telephone markets was declining.

Corporations have been holding back on installing new lines and telephone systems because of the country's economic slowdown, Mr. Kamabayashi said. The separation of NTT's mobile phone unit into a new company, NTT Docomo, also

contributed to the drop in revenue. This year probably will be worse. The company sees current profit for the year ending March 1994 reaching only 176 billion yen and net profit at 112 billion yen. "With a bad economy, a further profit decline will be inevitable for the next fiscal year," Mr. Kamabayashi said.

The earnings forecast does not include the impact from a planned increase in tariffs on public telephones, NTT said. The company has applied to the government for approval to raise tariffs on public telephone calls. If its rate rise is implemented this fall, 20 billion yen would be added to revenue this year.

NTT plans to raise tariffs on public telephone calls again in the year to March 1995, which it estimates will add 70 billion yen to annual revenue. But its falling share of the long-distance market is pressuring sales. It now holds just 45 percent of the long-distance market in the three main urban areas of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, with new competitors holding the remainder.

The company therefore plans to reduce long-distance charges, slicing about 150 billion yen from sales.

NTT announced cost-cutting measures Tuesday, including a staff reduction and 20 percent cut in executive bonuses.

But it continues to spend. The company is planning to shell out 45 billion yen over the next 20 years on connecting Japan's telephones to a fiber-optic network.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

Japan Economy Mired, Latest Data Suggest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Economic statistics released Tuesday showed that the Japanese economy remained in the doldrums and that consumers were still hesitant to part with their yen.

Department-store sales in April were down 6.5 percent from a year earlier at 707.1 billion yen (\$6.4 billion), the Japan Department Store Association said, marking the 11th consecutive monthly decline.

Meanwhile, Japan's production of passenger cars, trucks and buses fell 10.6 percent in April from a year before, to 920,686 units, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said.

The spate of gloomy news comes as analysts say banks are getting ready to raise interest rates in response to a rise in bond yields in recent weeks. Japan's long-term prime rate is linked to the banks' cost of raising funds in the bond market.

Economists predict more of the same tone of news later in the week, with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry scheduled to release its own monthly survey of large retailers Thursday.

According to an average of six economists' forecasts compiled by Bloomberg Business News, the ministry's survey will show that sales at major Japanese retailers fell by 6.4 percent in April from a year earlier. Inflation remains low, however, with the consumer price index, due to be announced on Friday, expected to show that prices of goods and services in Tokyo are only 1 percent higher this month than they were in May 1992, according to economists' forecasts.

Meanwhile, the governor of the Bank of Japan, Yasushi Mieno, said that the Japanese economy was expected to recover in the second half of this fiscal year, which ends March 31, 1994.

At a meeting of trust banks, Mr. Mieno forecast a "recovery stage" would begin in the second half but conceded that "the pace might be moderate." He said that the economy would be supported mainly by public-works projects for the time being.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

COMPROMISE: U.S. Deal on HDTV Paves Way for Broadcasts by Middle of the Decade

(Continued from first finance page)

groundwork to dominate a mammoth new field of electronics, computers and television. The alliance, he said in a statement, was a "deal struck among private parties," but the selection "remains a public process, subject to public scrutiny."

Mass adoption of HDTV also will depend on the companies successfully building a prototype of the system that they propose. And Americans must be sufficiently impressed with HDTV to spend several thousand dollars to buy the special sets they will need.

The technology became a new front of global competition in the late 1980s, as Japan prepared to put in place the world's first HDTV system. Fearful it was laying the

Japan began using in 1991, which is based on 1970s "analog" technology and is broadcast only by satellite. The U.S. version harnesses the "digital" technology of computers, which opens the door to such things as picture manipulation and the expected merger with computer. Conventional TV transmits pictures as variations in radio waves. Digital TV, in contrast, sends out high-speed bursts of radio pulses that represent the ones and zeros of computer language.

The alliance represents a shift in tactics for the United States' six-year-old quest for an HDTV system. Until now, the guiding principle has been that fierce competition would bring the best system to light.

Technical Compromise

The agreement on HDTV has paved the way for television's rapid convergence with the interactive world of computers and high-speed two-way communications, Edmund L. Andrews of The New York Times reported.

The unified broadcasting system that emerges from the alliance promises to be different from each of the three competing groups' approaches. In an attempt to broker the competing demands of broadcasters and computer companies, the alliance has agreed that the system will be capable of transmitting

images in a number of different formats.

This decision means that movie spectators might be transmitted in the most sophisticated format, for example, while news programs could be transmitted at lower resolution and at less cost to the broadcaster. Each household's television set would decode the signals according to electronic instructions that accompany them, and display the appropriate format.

The system tries to satisfy the demands of computer companies, which have argued that the next generation of TV sets have to display images without the flickering that is characteristic of most video systems.

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Schindler 1992

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JAN 16 1993

SPORTS SOCCER

Papin: Milan's Mystery, And Marseille's Monster

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Olympic Marseille accepted \$17 million last year for Jean-Pierre Papin. It was like cashing the check that surrendered Babe Ruth.

Papin was worth the price, because he could score a lot of goals, and the money could not, in response, Marseille's coach, Raymond Goethals, promised to retire this summer. "If I had the Marseille team of previous seasons, I would be tempted to carry on," Goethals said in December. "But the current side is weak in too many sections."

Along his last walk he has taken Marseille, by the sort of annual miracle that happens to one unsuspecting team, to the final of the European Champions Cup. For Goethals, 72, the Olympic Stadium this Wednesday night might feel like an eerie clearing, as he waits there with his players for the monster to arrive. They aren't sure what to expect, but they will recognize him when they see him. The monster's name is Papin.

First thing, they'll look to see if he's wearing cleats.

One must approach each challenge in stages. Thus it is one thing to overcome the loss of your most phenomenal player ever. It is another thing to then turn around and play the team that took your phenomenon. It must be a little unnerving, or terrifying, to take on a team so awesome that your personal superstar of last year is now, this year, perhaps not quite good enough to sit on that team's bench.

This is why AC Milan, in a slump though it might be, is so likely to win its third Champions Cup in five years. Coach Fabio Capello has hinted that he will put Italian

Danielle Massaro alongside Marco van Basten, the world's greatest striker. In that case Milan would start only two foreigners, rather than the allowed three.

Which, Capello has hinted, would put Papin on the bench, waiting to come in should van Basten be injured by the surgically repaired right ankle that sidelined him for all but two matches the last four months. Rudi Voller, among the planet's most charismatic athletes, and still only 30 years old, would watch from the stands.

Marseille, dreaming of France's first European soccer cup of any kind, aren't buying it. Its players have braced themselves for van Basten with midfielders Gullit and Frank Rijkaard, the Dutch trio largely responsible for Milan's emergence in the late 1980s. According to Marseille's thinking, Milan is most dangerous with Gianluigi Lentini, purchased for a record \$22 million last summer, on the left side and Gullit on the right.

If that's so, then Marseille's once beloved Papin will be the one in the audience wearing streetclothes.

Massaro celebrated his 32d birthday Sunday, two days after scoring in Milan's 1-1 draw at Cagliari. The theory that he would replace Papin gained weight Monday when Capello announced, "Massaro is indisputably the man in form at the moment." He is also seen as the best complement to van Basten.

Marseille also has anticipated a Hope & Crosby front line of van Basten and Papin. But that would make for the biggest surprise of all, since it didn't work early this season when both were healthy. Play was building to the prolific Van Basten, while Papin found his

rhythm only after injury felled the FIFA player of the year.

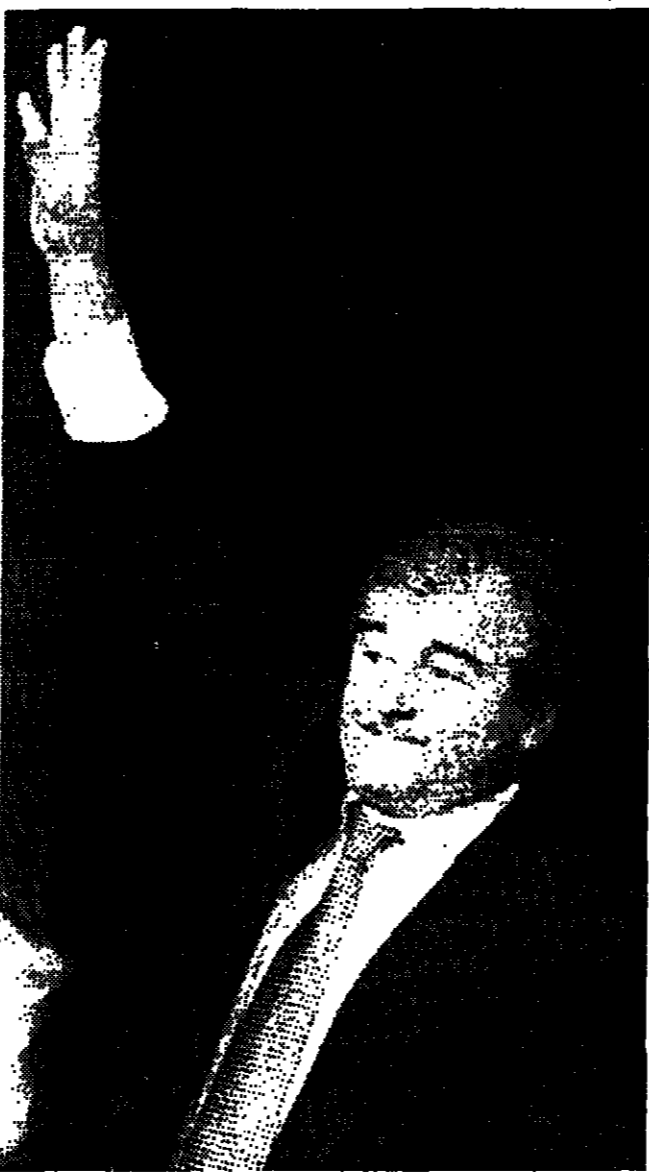
At present, neither feels his best. Papin's return from a torn calf muscle was impeded when his eye was hurt by a ball in practice. He started Friday in Cagliari but was pulled after an hour. Van Basten was held out of the game.

It is Marseille's best hope that the hobbled Milanese forget to win at the expense of trying to live up to their reputation — while in the meantime the French seize the initiative, as they did this season after selling not only Papin, but internationals Chris Waddle and Mozer as well.

Marseille's plan was to revive Rudi Voller, 33, forced out by AS Roma after a difficult season. They got that, but only with the surprising help of the Croatian Alan Boksic, 23, who as a rookie led France with 21 league goals. And, of course, owner Bernard Tapie, who is George Steinbrenner in another accent, brought Goethals in during midseason for the third straight year. His decision to make a sweep-out of Basile Boli strengthened one of the "weak sections," as Marseille marched toward what will be its fifth straight French title.

Marseille is the only club in the last five years to have beat Milan in European competition, in a quarterfinal two years ago. Two rounds later, Papin could not pierce Red Star Belgrade's defense, and Marseille was upset on penalty shots.

Now, two years later, and Marseille is here again. So, too, is Papin. To see him Wednesday night, be it in the audience along the sideline or on the field, can only remind the French of how far they've come — provided, of course, it doesn't scare them to death.



Terry Venables, waving to supporters before Tuesday's hearing in London, will remain chief executive of the Tottenham Hotspur soccer club until at least June 8 after a High Court judge said that Venables needed more time to review the evidence presented by computer magnate Alan Sugar. Venables, one of the best-known figures in British soccer, was fired by Sugar on May 14, but won a court injunction later that day reinstating him to the job.

Those Immutable Lords

International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Sporting nights in Europe come no bigger than Wednesday evening's showdown in the Olympic Stadium.

It could be that AC Milan and Olympique Marseille fulfill all the expectations, and justify the millions spent on putting their teams together. Or they might negate one another, and turn the Champions' Cup final into the biggest letdown since Samson had a hair cut.

If the worst happens, we know who to blame. Silvio Berlusconi and Bernard Tapie, so-called socialist multimillionaires whose companies' debts seldom interrupt the purchasing mania of their clubs, rule Milan and Marseille.

They are the lords of modern soccer. They hire, fire and manipulate every living, thinking, dreaming instinct of their players.

Their word is immutable. It may sound like a contradiction in terms, but players, managers, coaches and medics enriched beyond the desires of ordinary men effectively become serfs. Millionsaires, but serfs.

No door is closed to the presidents. If they believe — as frequently they do — that they can deliver the best team talk or the winning team selection, they go right in there and do it.

This night, that could mean Berlusconi playing his trump card. The Milan president last summer relieved Tapie of Marseille's prized possession by paying \$17 million for Jean-Pierre Papin.

Papin was more than a captain to Tapie, more than a goal scorer. They had eye contact in a crowded dressing room. Papin's 182 goals in French domestic matches, and 23 more in European competition, personalized l'OM's *Droit au But* credo.

"JPP is the symbol of what OM is beginning to achieve," Tapie once said. "In the stadium, in the streets, the young identify with him. They emulate Papin the way a few years ago French kids thought of themselves as Platini or Fontaine."

Yet Berlusconi, and Milan's team manager, Fabio Capello, have denied Papin a glorified understudy to the Dutch scoring genius Marco van Basten. When van Basten is hurt, Papin plays but, though they shared one phenomenal night against Gothenburg, Papin has often been sidelined.

Not only he, Rudi Voller, as big a star as they come, has taken humble turns as the substitute.

It serves Milan to keep the French guessing, but the word is that in the Cup final neither Papin nor Gullit will start. The second striker beside van Basten could be Danielle Massaro and, because Frank Rijkaard is automatically foreigner No. 2, only one more of Milan's six imports can be on the field.

Either Gullit or Papin may get a place on the substitute's bench. The other will, unless he jets off home in a pique, be left brooding in the stands close by Berlusconi.

Since presidents can be vindictive men, I dare not print what I know will be in the heart of the discarded player, nor what I suspect will be on his mind. But I say for them that Berlusconi is dehumanizing the transfer market, wasting the prime of athletes.

THEY KNEW THE SCORE when they signed. They are old enough, experienced enough, to take the money and run. Yet no load of lira compensates an athlete for sitting on his rear end when the big night comes.

Neither Gullit nor Papin feels his recent thigh injury should keep him out. They would be less than human if they did not believe they could embellish any victory Milan achieves.

Berlusconi knows already what it is like to smooth back his hair, to wait until his aides have the victorious team assembled on the balcony, and then appear for the fans and the cameras with the world's most prestigious soccer trophy.

Tapie still craves this token of power and popularity. He has denied it two years ago by a penalty shootout against Red Star Belgrade, and one senses a mounting desperation to get his hands on the prize as if his liberty depends on it.

Perhaps it does. He jogs a few legal steps ahead of attempts to convict him on political and financial grounds. His club, Marseille, is under police investigation and an official of Marseille is being called before the French soccer federation to answer accusations that he tried to bribe three Valenciennes players to "go easy" against l'OM last weekend.

Sin, in the sporting sense, is not a French preserve. The last time Marseille met Milan in the European Cup, two years ago, Tapie's team won and Milan utterly debased the contest by walking off when the lights momentarily failed two minutes from time and refusing to return.

Milan suffered a year's banishment by UEFA for that, though the club official who orchestrated the walkoff, Adriano Galliani, remains at his post.

Assuming, this time, the match will be decided by the players, who will triumph? A huge proportion of Italians, bored with Milan's omnipotence, are actually rooting for Marseille.

They reason that, after the record-breaking 50 match unbeaten streak, AC Milan's players are tired mentally if not physically, that the rotating of so many surplus players has confused and dulled the appetite.

I suspect not. Milan is still, despite drawing a lot more than winning recent league matches, odds on to keep its Italian title. In European competition, it has not merely won, but often proved inspired, in 10 matches out of 10.

Marseille, by contrast, has flickered between brilliance and brittleness. Its aging striker, Rudi Voller, shines under the European lights; its new man, Alan Boksic from Croatia, is a Godsend who is reportedly on his way to Juventus next season.

Frank Sanchez has dynamite in his size-12 shoes. Abedi Pele can concoct a victory out of nothing, and defenders Basile Boli and Jocelyn Angloma are brutally effective.

Yet if Marseille does not strike early, its European record shows, the rhythm dissipates into despair. And while van Basten has played only three matches since his ankle surgery in December, while Franco Baresi at 33 (the same vintage as Voller) has covered his lack speed with fouls, the ceiling of Milan's talents is higher than that of Marseille.

Nothing is certain, but the Champions' Cup final might well complete Italy's clean sweep following Parma's stylish Cup Winners' Cup victory and Juventus' emphatic UEFA Cup triumph.

What can one say to the French, who invested European competition and, after almost 40 years, still await a single reward. Persevere, *mes amis*, persevere.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Canadiens Rout the Islanders to Advance to Final

United Press International

MONTREAL — The "CH" that is embroidered on the Montreal Canadiens' jerseys stands for "Club de Hockey," but it might as well mean "Cup's Home."

The Canadiens, who have won the Stanley Cup a record 23 times, on Monday night earned the chance to do it once more.

Vincent Damphousse and Brian Bellows each scored a goal and set

Then he added the disclaimer that he knows will be the Canadiens' postmortem if they fail in the final: "But in Montreal, it is not enough. We have to win the big one."

John LeClair added two assists for Montreal, which gained the final round for the 34th time and for the first time since 1989. The Canadiens last won the Stanley Cup in 1986.

Montreal, which wrapped up the best-of-seven Wales Conference final in five games, improved its postseason mark at the Forum to 8-0 and to 12-3 overall.

The Canadiens await the winner of the Campbell Conference final between the Toronto Maple Leafs and Los Angeles Kings, which is tied at 2-2.

The Canadiens, who tied an NHL single-season playoff record with 11 straight postseason victories, won the first three games of their series against New York before dropping Game 4 on Saturday.

Montreal came out firing and forechecking in the first period to make sure a Game 5 was not necessary.

Kirk Muller opened the scoring 58 seconds into the game, taking

Mike Keane's feed out of the corner and sweeping a backhand shot past Glenn Healy for his eighth goal of the playoffs.

With LeClair providing a screen in front, Keane got a pass from Muller and snapped in a shot with 2:49 left in the period.

Damphousse opened the scoring in Montreal's three-goal third, and J.J. Daigneault and Bellows added goals nine seconds apart, the second-fastest two playoff goals in franchise history.

First, Damphousse notched his 10th of the playoffs 1:58 into the period, firing Stephane LeBeau's drop pass into the far-left corner for a 3-0 lead. Daigneault upped it to 4-0 with 4:58 left in the period and Bellows then scored for a five-goal advantage.

Roy, who allowed just nine goals in the five games in the series, two of which needed overtime, lost his shutout bid on Steve Thomas's 10-footer with 4:06 left in the period. Benoit Hogue rounded out the scoring 3:46 into the third.

Healy made 28 saves for the Islanders, who beat the Washington Capitals in six games before upsetting the two-time defending champion Pittsburgh Penguins in seven.



Kirk Muller, dogged by Dennis Vaskie, scored in just 58 seconds.

Northern Ireland Defeats Lithuania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VILNIUS, Lithuania — A goal by Iain Dowie in the eighth minutes of Tuesday's match gave Northern Ireland a 1-0 victory over Lithuania in their European Group 3 qualifying match for the 1994 World Cup.

The victory moved Northern Ireland into fourth place, one point ahead of Lithuania, in the group standings. But the Irish still have little chance of reaching next year's finals, since only two teams from the group qualify and Spain has 11 points, Denmark 10 and Ireland 9 to Northern Ireland's 8. Denmark and Ireland have also played fewer matches.

Eight of the U.S. national team's European-based players will be available for next month's U.S. Cup '93, the team's general manager, Bill Nuttall, said at the training camp in Mission Viejo, California.

Roy Wegerle of Coventry City, John Rankes of Sheffield Wednesday, Peter Wooding of Hamburg SV, and Ernie Stewart of Willem II will be available for the team's first Cup match against Brazil on June 6 in New Haven, Connecticut.

Toby Ramos of Real Betis, Thomas Dooley of Kaiserslautern, Eric Wynalda of Saarbrücken and Frank Klopas of Aek Athens will join the U.S. team on June 7 and be available for matches against England on June 9 at Foxboro, Massachusetts, and Germany on June 13 in Chicago.

World Cup champion Germany, Brazil, England and the United States are playing in the tournament.

An arrest warrant was issued Tuesday for the Napoli club's president, Corrado Ferlaino, who is accused of improper payments linked with construction contracts awarded in the regions of Naples and Iriopria after the 1980 earthquake devastated the area.

Ferlaino, who heads a consortium of construction firms and is the longest serving club president in Italy, was reportedly out of the country.

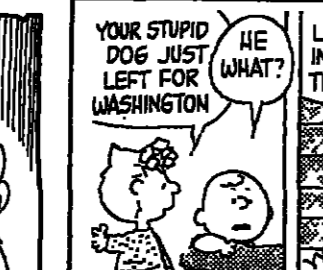
(Reuters, AP)

DENNIS THE MENACE



First, the 6000 NEWS- THE ANTIQUE SHOP SAYS THEY'RE WILLING TO SETTLE OUT OF COURT.

PEANUTS



YOUR STUPID DOG JUST LEFT FOR WASHINGTON. HE WHAT? LINDS TALKED HIM INTO TRYING OUT FOR THE SUPREME COURT. SNOOPY! COME BACK! HERE'S THE WORLD FAMOUS ATTORNEY ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON TO TAKE HIS SEAT ON THE SUPREME COURT. I DIDN'T EVEN GET TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

BLONDIE



I'M PUTTING STEAK ON THE MENU. NO KIDDING. I THICK, JUICY STEAK ON THIS RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICE. THAT'S WHAT YOU CALL RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES. ME AND MY ACCOUNTANT THINK SO.

WIZARD of ID



I'D LIKE TO SEE THE KING. HE'S IN THE THRONE ROOM. I CAN WAIT. YOU'RE FROM THE STATES, AREN'T YOU?

REX MORGAN



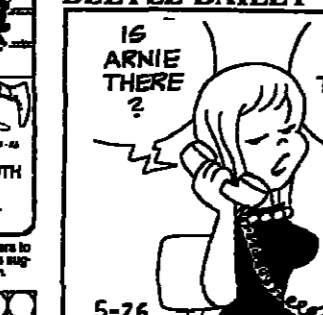
THAT'S GOT IT... YOUR COOLER IS BACK ON THE LINE, SON! THANK YOU, MR. MILLER... I... NO... IT'S ME WHO SHOULD THANK YOU, SPIRO? (HERE'S THE MONEY THE MISSE AND ME OWE YOU... SORRY IT TOOK SO LONG!)

JUMBLE



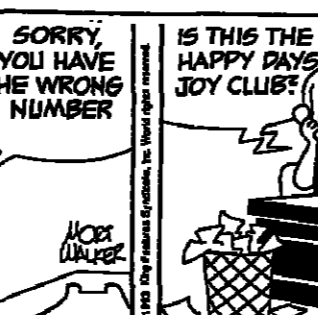
Answers tomorrow: Yesterday's: ANSWER: ROSEBUD FAVOR: THIRTY SINGLE: WORD: What she said by someone besides HER BETTER HALF.

BEETLE BAILEY



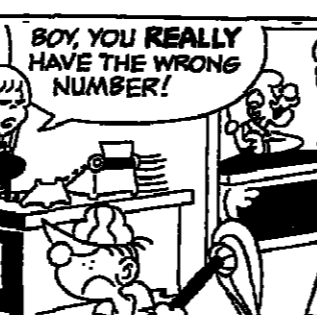
IS ARNIE THERE? SORRY YOU HAVE THE WRONG NUMBER. IS THIS THE HAPPY DAYS JOY CLUB? BOY YOU REALLY HAVE THE WRONG NUMBER!

DOONESBURY



NICHES? BOB DOES THAT FOREIGNER SAY IT ALL... LET ME SEE IF I'M READING THIS RIGHT FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS YOU'VE BEEN FINGERING ABOUT FINGERING UP HERE ME LEFT IN HERE. BUT IN THE MEANTIME, YOU CHANGED A BIT, AND NOW THAT YOU SEE ME, YOU'RE DISAPPOINTED, RIGHT? WELL, ENOUGH ABOUT MY BEHAVOR. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN LOSING YOUR HAIR? UH... NO! NOT AT ALL!

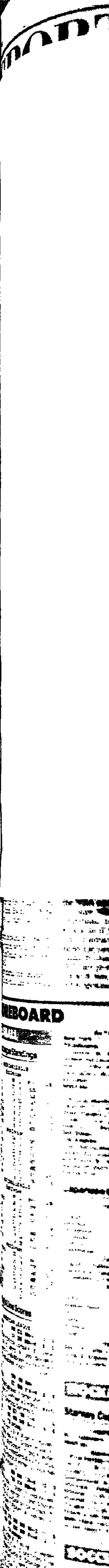
GARFIELD



MY UNCLE BOB WAS QUITE THE SAGE. SLOW DOWN, TAKE IT EASY! HE USED TO SAY... THEN HE GOT HIT BY A BUS.

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SPORTS FRENCH OPEN



Oliver Miller, stopping Sam Perkins, got five of the 16 blocks.

Suns Rout Sonics in Game 1

Miller and Ceballos Lead Way, 105-91

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

PHOENIX — Charles Barkley spent much of the fourth quarter sitting on his hands. Trying not to yawn and wearing a towel like a shawl, he watched the Phoenix Suns' unheralded Cedric Ceballos, Oliver Miller and Frank Johnson wipe up the Seattle SuperSonics, 105-91.

Phoenix took a 1-0 lead in the best-of-seven Western Conference final Monday night, and did so in

NBA PLAYOFFS

nine inspired minutes midway through the third quarter. Ahead by 60-59, the Suns went on a 28-11 run that made Barkley's playoff-

12 points an afterthought.

The Sonics were the team that came advertised as imposing towers, but the Suns set their playoff record for blocked shots with 16.

Seattle, which in its previous series, against Houston, averaged 108 points at home and 87 on the road, again left its game in the air.

Miller, the center who looks stocky but has arms as long as Kevin Johnson's legs, had 15 points, 10 rebounds and 4 assists, while backup point guard Johnson scored 10 points. But it was Ceballos who led all scorers with 21 shooting points.

Ceballos once won the league's slam dunk championship with a blindfolded dunk, and he hadn't scored the court lately, either.

Last week, he and Barkley were admiring themselves in front of a locker room mirror when Barkley urged Ceballos to start passing him the ball. "You've got to drop it to me," Barkley said, to which Ceballos said, "Check, you're talking to the wrong guy. I don't play."

On Monday night, Ceballos not only passed the ball to Barkley, but Barkley passed it back. Ceballos accumulated 7 first-quarter points, had two assists (to Barkley), tossed down a second-quarter dunk, with his eyes open and substantially aided Phoenix's 51-47 halftime lead.

The reason Seattle stayed competitive was Shawn Kemp (10 first-half points) and Dennis McKay (12). As usual, Seattle's trio of 6-foot, 10-inch (2.08-meter) players — Kemp, McKay and Sam Perkins — jumped higher than the Suns for every rebound, and that added up to many second-chance lay-ups.

Surprisingly, though, the Sonics did not utilize their patented trap defense, and the reason was the Suns' guard, Kevin Johnson.

"Our defense is so chaotic, we don't know what we're doing ourselves from time to time," Eddie Johnson said. "But if you play on this team, you're going to trap. Don't care who you are."

But because Kevin Johnson runs like a hare, the Sonics retreated and lured Phoenix into a tedious, half-court game. Ceballos was simply the one they hadn't accounted for, and by the middle of the third quarter, he had 17 points and Phoenix had a 68-59 lead.

Lendl Becomes the First Seed to Say Adieu

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Michael Chang had just been saying how dangerous it sometimes could be to play tennis with a stranger, but he never knows what kind of surprise he might pull out of the bag.

Chang handily mastered his unknown opponent Tuesday in his first-round match at the French Open. But Ivan Lendl was not so fortunate. He had to step aside as a 22-year-old French qualifier who had never seen a Grand Slam before and whose ranking has never been higher than 384.

"This was totally unexpected," the embelishing Hines said after beating Lendl, 3-6, 7-5, 6-0, 7-6 (7-2). "To play him at all was fantastic. To beat him was magic, just magic."

The only thing he knew about Hines, Lendl said, was that he played a two-fisted backhand and took a lot of risks. "And that's how he played," Lendl declared.

At 33 years of age and seeded No. 7, he had been training extensively in Europe all spring for this tournament, which he has won three times.

"I just didn't seem to hit the ball well enough to hurt him from the back," he said. "I was hitting as hard as I could, but it wasn't doing anything."

Pete Sampras apparently had heard enough. Monica Seles-style grunts from Andrei Cherkasov, to whom he had squandered the third set. So, four games later, when he sensed that his opponent would be good on break points, Sampras belted back for all the world to hear. The point was good, his Russian opponent got the message, and the world's top-ranked player was back on track. A few moments later he was shaking hands at the net, a 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1 victory.

"I got a little impatient in the third," Sampras said, which was his way of saying that he got too sloppy. "But I played

even better in the fourth than in the first two. He played well here last year. It's a good match to get over with."

Andrei Medvedev, the highly touted Ukrainian teenager, fought off a nosedive and won a thriller from Guillermo Perez-Roldan, the Argentine who had bounced him from the Foro Italico only two weeks ago.

"It was like a boxing match," Medvedev said of his 6-7 (2-7), 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 victory. He compared his first-set nosedive to "taking a punch on the head."

"You lose concentration," he said. "You don't see very well. But by the middle of the second set it got better."

One constant who saw things clearly all the way was Gabriela Sabatini, who embarrassed Radka Zrubakova, 6-0, 6-0. Sabatini, a semifinalist here five times, attributed her regained confidence to Dennis Ralston, whom she has taken on as a coach.

"What I like about him is that he's strong mentally," she said after disposing of the 22-year-old Czech. "He has a very strong character. He has improved my serve, and I feel I'm a much better player."

Jennifer (who's that again?) Capriati, comfortably sporting what she called her shortish "New Wave" hairdo, comfortably disposed of Nathalie Herreman, 6-0, 6-1. It was Herreman, a veteran Frenchwoman with an unimpressive record, who had knocked Capriati out of the Lipton championships in 1990, just after Capriati turned pro at age 13.

"She was hitting a lot of topspin then, and I didn't handle it well at all," Capriati remembered about that day in Florida. "Today, I didn't give her a chance to do that."

"I concentrated well," she added of her 45-minute encounter with Herreman. "Maybe I could have gotten a higher percentage of serves in. But I always came up with the big serve at the right time."

The man of big serves, Goran Ivanisevic, needed his to finish off Franco Davin of Argentina, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4. The tall Croatian had left the court to vomit during the first set and, enduring a queasy stomach, relied on his biggest weapon after he had secured a break in the third set.

"I was dead," said Ivanisevic, the No. 5 seed. "After that break, I was just playing on my serve. On his serve I didn't try. I couldn't run."

Chang reached the second round with a 6-4, 6-2, 6-3 victory over Frederic Vitoux, the Frenchman he had "never heard of."

Chang will long be remembered here for his stunning victories over Lendl and Stefan Edberg en route to the championship in 1989. "But I never got past the quarterfinals of any clay-court tournament since," he noted Tuesday with some dismay.

Older now, and wiser, Chang decided to pass up the usual week of pre-tournament practice this year in favor of the World Team Cup tournament in Dusseldorf. Since Chang had partnered Sampras there, he was asked if the winner's No. 1 was showing any signs of strain in his new position.

"He's the same old Pete," Chang said. "I've known him since I was 8 years old. Maybe he's a little bit fatter now. He's a really easy going guy. Nobody has problems getting along with Pete."

Someone ought to tell that to Andrei Agassi, who last weekend spoke of Sampras as someone who had "swung out of a tree." For his part, Sampras refused Tuesday to be drawn into a war of words with his compatriot, saying simply that he was "a bit surprised" at the remark from somebody he had considered to be a friend.

"Maybe he didn't mean it," Sampras said, adding that he, himself, had always tried to play and say things "with class."

Barkley Is Voted MVP; Olajuwon 2d, Jordan 3d

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHOENIX — Charles Barkley of the Suns was named the NBA's most valuable player Monday, breaking a decade-long tie. On the award by Larry Bird, Magic Johnson and Michael Jordan.

The 6-foot, 49-inch forward, who shaves his head twice a week, plays golf four days a week and prefers not to be a role model, was named the league's premier player with 835 points, including 59 first-place votes. He and Chicago's Jordan were the only players named on all 98 ballots cast by a panel of sports writers and broadcasters in NBA cities.

Yet Jordan finished third, behind Hakeem Olajuwon of Houston. Olajuwon had 647 points, including 22 first-place votes, while Jordan had 565 points and 13 first-place votes.

The other four first-place votes went to Patrick Ewing of New York, who was fourth with 359 points.

Bird won the award in 1987, '89 and '90, Johnson won in 1988, '89 and '90, and Jordan won in 1988, '91 and '92.

Barkley entered the league in 1984. This season, at age 30, he was

fifth in scoring (23.6), sixth in rebounding (12.2) and averaged 5.1 assists. His 74 blocked shots were his most since 1988.

The Chicago Bulls, who only a week ago denied any intention of talking soon with Toni Kukoc, are now admitting that the 24-year-old Croatian star is in the United States for evaluation and possible negotiations.

Kukoc was met at the airport in Minneapolis on Sunday with Al Vermeil, the Bulls' strength and conditioning consultant.

The Bulls' spokesman, Wilson Chan, said he did not know where Kukoc had gone from there.

The Bulls' second-round draft pick in 1990, passed up the NBA to sign a six-year deal with Benetton Treviso in Italy for a reported \$15.3 million. A clause in his contract allows him to jump to the NBA next season.

Under NBA rules, the Bulls are prohibited from negotiating with Kukoc until he gets out of his current contract. Kukoc must give Benetton formal notification of his plans by June 10. Until then, the Bulls are prohibited from negotiating with him, said Terry Lyons, an NBA spokesman.

(AP, NYT)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	22	14	.610	0
Toronto	22	19	.538	7
Seattle	22	20	.524	8
New York	22	22	.500	10
Los Angeles	18	23	.439	15
Minnesota	18	23	.439	15
Chicago	12	27	.302	21
San Francisco	12	27	.302	21
Atlanta	12	27	.302	21
St. Louis	12	27	.302	21
Philadelphia	12	27	.302	21
Pittsburgh	12	27	.302	21
Florida	12	27	.302	21
New York	12	27	.302	21

BASKETBALL

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Phoenix	11	0	1.000	0
Seattle	0	11	.000	0
San Francisco	10	1	.909	0
Los Angeles	9	2	.818	0
Portland	8	3	.727	0
Utah	7	4	.636	0
Phoenix	6	5	.545	0
San Antonio	6	5	.545	0
San Diego	6	5	.545	0
Golden State	5	6	.455	0
Los Angeles	5	6	.455	0
Phoenix	5	6	.455	0
San Antonio	5	6	.455	0
San Diego	5	6	.455	0
Golden State	5	6	.455	0
Los Angeles	5	6	.455	0
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San Diego	5	6	.455	0
Golden State	5	6	.455	0
Los Angeles	5	6	.455	0
Phoenix	5</			

OBSERVER

The Untrodden Blues

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Did you ever have the blues when everybody else had the greens? The editor noticed I was monopolizing them. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself for hogging all those blues," he said.

He was trying to get my goat and would have if I'd had one, but I'd just sent it to the New York Mets after learning the Mets were getting ready to fire the manager because their players were so incompetent.

"With this goat and 24 others like him," I told the Mets brass, "you can fire the players, keep the manager and field a team that will not only play as well as the present one, but will do a better job of keeping the grass cropped."

The Mets fired the manager anyhow. What's worse, they didn't fire the team. What's the use of being rich enough to own a baseball team if you're too chintzy to make the grand gesture and fire the whole bunch once in a while?

Remember that scene in "Yankee Doodle Dandy" when Cagney, having opened a Broadway show to terrible reviews, shuts it down and eats the loss rather than be associated with a stinker?

That's class. The first time I saw it I knew what I wanted to be when I grew up: incredibly rich. Like the old Nizam of Hyderabad, who was synonymous in those days with diamonds by the ton.

I wanted to be rich enough to buy a baseball team so I could fire the players instead of the manager whenever they were so terrible that it was embarrassing to be associated with them. That was my idea of class: telling \$40 million worth of baseball players to clean out their lockers and pick up the rest of their millions at the cashier's window on the way out.

I could probably have become as rich as the Nizam, too, but aside from the pleasure of being able to fire whole baseball teams, the life of the hopelessly rich looked too bleak for my taste.

For one thing becoming rich required spending life's best years at staggeringly boring chores: rigging the market, watering the stock, merging, acquiring, hanging all day on the telephone with investment

Just a Taste of the Spring Social Season

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This is the start of the spring social season with its large balls and tiny sandwiches, costly bouquets and sunlit lawns. An event the other night may have been more popular than *mondain* and it took place in the rain behind the Hôtel de Ville with festoons of enfeebled balloons and a paunchy ensemble called Louisiana Jazz, but it had the particular excitement that infects Parisians whenever free food is offered. It was the first ever Fête de Fromage de Tête, or head cheese feast: "Two tons of Fromage de Tête in the Capital!" crowed a circular from the Charcutiers de Paris and the Paris Area.

Two tons of this particular delicacy is more than anyone would wish to face but the samples provided by some 40 charcutiers had been thoughtfully and thoughtfully cut into

MARY BLUME

chunks the size of ice cubes and set in platters on trestle tables, some of them trembling in their surrounding jelly, others fixed as if in Florida.

From platter to platter they varied in color from dull brown to vivid pink and in texture from nearly smooth to embedded chunks the size of an Elizabeth Taylor diamond. Fromage de tête is a classic dish, although not as popular as it once was. It is made from the head of a pig.

"All of the head," emphasized the eminent authority Jean-Pierre Coffe. *APP* "Except for the brains and part of the larynx," Coffe replied.

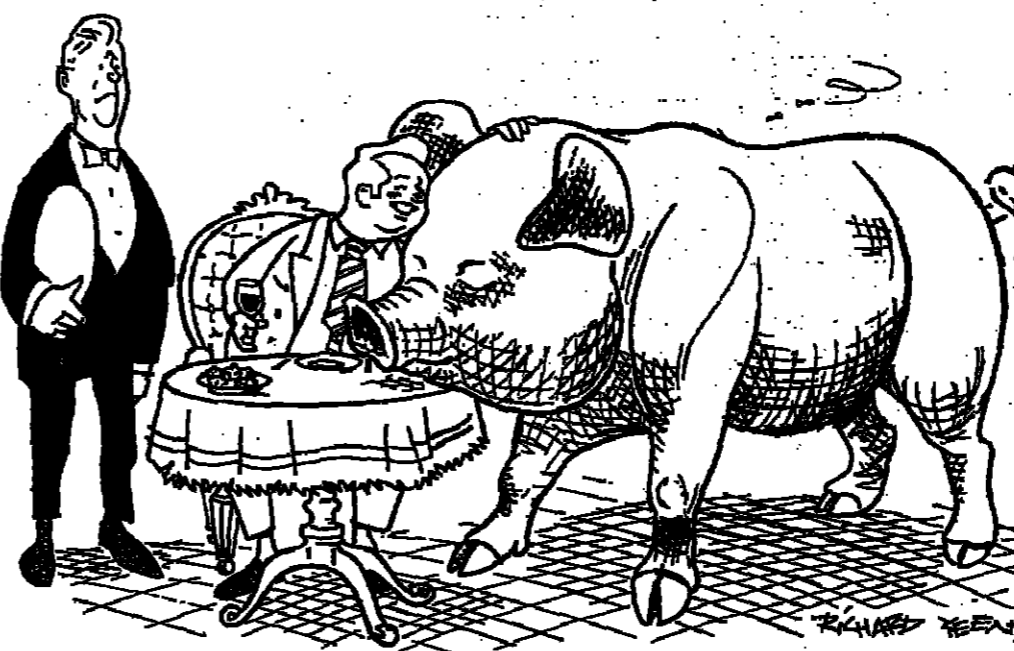
The point of the event was not only to give 5,000 Parisians free samples but to promote the charcutiers themselves with a dish that even the most patient housewife would be unlikely to cook up at home (it can take up to two days to prepare while, according to the charcutiers, 20 minutes is the average time devoted to cooking meals these days). Furthermore, fromage de tête is inexpensive, definitely filling, and deeply part of the gastronomic heritage.

Louis XV was extremely fond of fromage de tête, which was in those days called fromage de grose (not as alarming as it sounds: *le grose* is the pig's snout). Alexandre Dumas said it was a very distinguished dish when prepared by one who knows his trade.

Among the grandees at the Giant Tasting were the *Confrérie de Saint Antoine*, master charcutiers who wear white dinner jackets and gloves, royal blue capes with black collars edged in gold and hung from wide ribbons around their necks, medals of St. Antoine who was not himself a charcutier but was followed around by a sow. Grandest of the *Confrérie* was Pierre Vigean, a famous third-generation charcutier from Rue de Sèvres whose grandfather sold every scrap in the shop on the memorable day of Victor Hugo's funeral, when one million hungry Parisians followed the cortege.

It would be wrong to say that France's 50,000 charcutiers have fallen on lean times since they are one of the few professions actively trying to recruit the young (3,000 beginners are needed a year). But they are facing competition from factory-produced goods and bad publicity about lipids and cholesterol.

"Total nonsense," Jean-Pierre Coffe says. "In a fromage de tête all the grease has been cooked away." On television, in the press and in his books, Coffe defends traditional French culinary values and warmly promotes both them and himself, always vividly clothed. For the tasting he wore a red minicoot over a purple jacket; both cardinal and bishop in the church of French cuisine.



Coffe is the head of the Confrérie du Fromage de Tête whose members include the actor Gérard Depardieu and whose robes are yellow sateen edged with green and worn with a matching green top hat (how wise of Coffe to have stuck to purple and red). In his latest book, "Comme à la Maison," he gives his grandmother's recipe for fromage de tête and tolerates no deviation from the liturgy: one pig's head, a couple of pig's feet for the jelly, a bouquet garni, lots of parsley, white wine in the bouillon. Certainly no artificial color or other parts of the pig.

He moved from platter to platter, from cube to cube, fastidiously seeking a likely specimen for a profane viewer. The pinker versions were suspected of having been brightened with E-120, the smoothest ones of having been cut by machine and not by hand. One was too bland, another too salty, another betrayed — can you believe it? — a hint of garlic, and another had been "improved" with the addition of cured tongue. What next, Coffe despaired.

Ignoring waiters' requests for autographs, Coffe hunted for a suitable sample and finally proffered a shimmering mosaic-like cube while flashguns popped.

"Here," he said. "This is fromage de tête as it should be, both crunchy and moist." It was very crunchy. "The crunch," said Coffe, "comes from the cartilage. This," he added to a photographer, "is a fabulous journalist."

"Good, then I'll be able to sell her a picture," said the photographer, moving in for a close-up of a very pale fabulous journalist and a majestic cow.

The tasting, Coffe said, was a great revival, a thrilling and moving event. "Five years ago charcutiers were giving up fromage de tête because it was said to be unhealthy. Now it is back!"

Charcutiers never deserved its bad reputation, a press handout says, quoting an eminent cardiologist. The vitamin B in which pork abounds stimulates the brain cells and a dish such as blood sausage has so much iron that it should be reimbursed by the national health service.

We are not yet at that point but France is not alone in its reverence for the pig, described in the Larousse Gastronomique as a domestic pachyderm. In China the pig constituted not one but two of the eight marvels of the table, and Italians referred to the 13-flavored pig.

In 17th-century France, Vauban took time off from building forts to calculate how many descendants a single sow would have in 12 years (the answer: 6,434,838), while with similar usefulness in 1978 the CIA counted the number of pigs in China (380 million), the Soviet Union (75 million) and the United States (370 million).

All of which takes one far from the crowded booths and hungry housewives at the great tasting at which, it must be admitted, two stalls disloyally offering bits of ham were doing the brisket trade. The point of the event was not only to feed the populace (including two American tourists hoping for a bit of Brie) but to reward the winners of the fromage de tête contest.

Contestants from all France had submitted a kilo of their own product and were nervously hoping to be summoned to the stage and be augustly flanked by the *Confrérie de Saint Antoine* and *Loisiane Jazz*.

Some of the contestants had their names embroidered on their white jackets, just like grand chefs. One had added bright blue buttons instead of the traditional white, and he was a bundle of nerves. He was Gérard Dérégmaucourt from Douzi in northern France and he held a chef's hat in a plastic bag to put on if called.

Bronze medals, silver medals, then gold. Monsieur Lermontand François, Monsieur Mercier Patrice, Monsieur Jasmin Michel... MONSIEUR DEREGMAUCOURT GERARD!

Blushing, he pulled his paper toque out of its bag and dashed through the drizzle to the stage. If Coffe that night was the self-anointed prince of the gastronomic church, Dérégmaucourt was its crowned king.

PEOPLE

Annenberg Gives Met Van Gogh Wheat Field

Walter Annenberg, the publishing magnate and former U.S. ambassador to Britain, has donated Vincent Van Gogh's "Wheat Field With Cypress" to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. He said he had paid \$57 million for the painting.

Johnny Carson says he's optimistic about television. "Of course, you know in the entertainment business an optimist is an accordion player with a beeper," he said at a lunch in his honor in New York. Carson thanked Ted Koppel, the presenter of an award, by saying: "I've always been a great admirer of Ted's, and never more so than when I learned he was the prototype for the Ken doll."

Robert Walker's first novel, "The Bridges of Madison County," is its way to the screen and sources say that Robert Redford is likely to be the star. Steven Spielberg owns the film rights for the bittersweet saga about an affair between a moody photographer and a farmer's wife. Sydney Pollack will reportedly be director, and Kathleen Turner and Cher have been mentioned as possible leading ladies.

Russell Baker, columnist for The New York Times who has twice won the Pulitzer Prize, has been elected chairman of the Pulitzer Prize board.

Oliver Stone's wife has filed for divorce after nearly 12 years of marriage. She is seeking custody of the couple's sons, I and S.

Just in case you haven't had enough revelations about Mick Jagger, a new book claims that his list of sexual conquests includes Eric Clapton, David Bowie, Madonna, Andy Simon, with Knut Harey, Carly Weibel and Princess Margaret thrown in for good measure. A spokeswoman for Jagger said she would have a statement about Christopher Anderson's "Jagger Unauthorized," due out Wednesday.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 18

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, North America, Asia, and Oceania. Includes temperature and precipitation data.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle from May 25.

BOOKS

Reviews of books including 'Cleopatra's Sister' by Penelope Lively, 'The Bridges of Madison County' by Robert James Waller, and 'The Client' by John Grisham.

BEST SELLERS

Table listing best-selling books in fiction and nonfiction categories, including titles like 'The Bridges of Madison County' and 'The Client'.

Large advertisement for AT&T USA Direct Service, featuring a globe and the slogan 'Speed up the approval process.' Includes a list of international phone numbers.